Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	CHINA	6610	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MALWA	10883
	ARABIA	7903	.....	MACEDONIA	10512
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	.....	...
	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....	...
August	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MOLDAVIA	9500
	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MONGOLIA	9505
	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....	...
Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MARMORA	10509
	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MOREA	10890
	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....	...
Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MOOLTAN	9621
	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	CHINA	7912
	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....	...
	MANTUA	10885	.....	.....	...
Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MALWA	10883
	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	.....	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

This Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Labont	THURSDAY 7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,863	Rebufat	4th Aug't "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	"	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,533	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Labont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,533	Martin	12th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQ. BANQUEHEM	4326	.....	1st August
KOMERER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4321	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRESENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cabol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bazzoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Voreadis	.....	5980	...25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld. INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Friday, 8th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 7th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 4th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR TUTICORIN, CEYLON, NEGAPATAM AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,389 tons, sailing on or about the 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

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Agents, Bombay,
1st July, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected.

PASSENGERS — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. Newby Hall	4388	July 2	...
B. Merton Hall	4327	...	July 4
C. City of Glasgow	6529	...	" 20
C. City of Calcutta	7512	...	" 30
C. City of Manchester	5551	...	August 11
A. Trafford Hall	8021	...	" 25
C. City of Madrid	4899	...	Sept. 6
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	" 8
B. City of Lucknow	3669	not fixed	...
B. Locksley Hall	3538	...	Sept. 13
B. City of Agra	4809	...	" 21
C. City of York	7705	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	.....	" 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 25
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained, For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnaraiji, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Laug.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter. Visible aneroid movement Oak case Rs. 15-8
" 8 ins. " " " " Rs. 22
" 9 ins. " " " " Rs. 30
" 5½ ins. " " " Nickel case Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½ Carved case ... Rs. 18

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BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Broach Exhibition. Nagpur Exhibition. Jalgaon Exhibition.

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Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 2.)
OPEN FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

OAKES & CO.'S CIGARS.

Gymkhanas	...	...	per 50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1	...	per 100	3	8
Empires	...	...	" 50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2	...	" 100	3	4
Golcondas No. 1	...	...	" 50	3	4	Vishnus Longs	...	" 100	2	8
Supers, No. 1	...	...	" 50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts	...	" 100	2	4
Supers, No. 2	...	...	" 50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	...	" 100	2	0
Supers, No. 2	...	...	" 100	4	0	Little Indians	...	" 50	1	6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1		"	50	3	0	Kimberlies	...	" 50	3	0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.
Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, D. MERWAN & Co., MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

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Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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Liquid Fuel
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KEROSINE OILS.

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED

A BILL COLLECTOR, for the "Bombay Gazette," who is able to furnish a security of Rs. 500.

RE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of ELECTING as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, one Director of the said Company and one Auditor jointly with the Creditors of the said Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5 Green Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 11th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of electing as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay 2 Directors of the said Company and one Auditor jointly with the ordinary shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

1st July 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of HAJI HAROON HAJI ADAM, widower, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

MAHAMADH HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kumbeker Street, outside the Fort, the Sole Executor named in the said Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the Last Will and Testament.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 1st day of July, 1910.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF SEABORNE COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive, up to FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1910, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, quotations for the supply, overside Steamer into the Company's lighters in Bombay Harbour, of 20,000 tons of the best BENGAL COAL for the G. I. P. Railway, to be delivered as under:—

July	1910	5,000	tons
August	,,	5,000	,,
September	,,	5,000	,,
October	,,	5,000	,,

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and perfectly free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be hand-picked and suitable for Locomotive purposes.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th June 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

GANGABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BAHRAMSHA MANDAL JATARI MANDAL, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan Pilgrim.
FREDERICK ARTHUR WILLIAM FLANAGAN, late Sub-Inspector, Bombay Police, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 17th day of June, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR LANDING THE COMPANY'S MATERIAL AND COAL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for LANDING MATERIAL and COAL, at the Company's Wharf, at Colaba, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, July 11th. Full information and a copy of the Agreement and Tender form can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, on payment of Rs. 5.

2. Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 1,000 as earnest money with their Tenders, which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

If Government paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1-2 per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash deposits.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THE UGLY GIRL

A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN TALE
AND
A series of new Dramatic and Comic Pictures.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

SUNDAY, 3rd of July, 1910
at 7 P.M.
GRAND PRIZES SHOW
When One GOLD WATCH and Two SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.

MONSOON SATURDAY "POPULAR" No. 3.
WILL BE A
LANTERN LECTURE,
"WEAVING HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED,"
BY
MR. ARTHUR MAYALL
(Foundation Member, Textile Inst.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
[SATURDAY—JULY 2ND.—9-15 P.M.

MISS MARGARET RUSSELL
Will recite: "The Song of a Button"; "The Music of Labour" and "The Song of Steam."

ADMISSION, As. 8.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

MR. P. B. HAIGH, I.C.S.,
Will Read a Paper at the
Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on
TUESDAY, JULY 5TH, at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Subject:
"THE BRITISH FACTORY AT KARWAR."
Admission Free.
Non-Members of the Y. M. C. A. by Ticket to be obtained from the SECRETARY.

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COX & CO.,
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE requires an experienced AGENT to manage a District. Apply with references, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE." LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked, word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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AN ANGLO-GUJRATI WEEKLY,

That has a very Large Circulation all over the East.

Published Every Sunday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES: 4 Lines per Rupee; Repetition, Half Charge.
SPECIAL SHORT: 3 Lines per Insertion, Annas Eight.

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The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is undoubtedly a paper with a very large circulation. As an advertising medium, its influence is unique, for it is a paper that is known to be read by the Gujrati as also the English-speaking public all over the East and also to a very large extent in the West. Advertisements appearing in the columns of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* have often attracted notice in countries, cities, and villages never dreamt of by the advertisers; and no better proof of the advisability of advertising in the *Kaiser* can be given than the numerous letters received from the Advertisers themselves to this effect.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press is noted for its neatness in job-printing, posters, and fancy printing. Stock of fancy types second to none in India.

Office—HOME STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & BAZAR GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COPY OF INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT, UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, St. LOUIS, U. S. A., 1904.

The only Paper in the whole of India that has received this Unique Honor.

Universal Exposition, St. Louis, U. S. A., 1904.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. *St. Louis, U. S. A., Feb. 18, 1904.*

EDITOR OF THE *Kaiser-i-Hind*, BOMBAY, INDIA.

DEAR SIR,

The Universal Exposition, and the Executive Committee of the World's Press Parliament have united in extending a formal and cordial invitation to you to do them the honor to participate, with other distinguished leaders of the world's journalism, in the World's Press Parliament to be held at the Universal Exposition May 16th to 21st, 1904.

Upon receipt of your personal acceptance of the invitation I will be pleased to forward you, with compliments of the Exposition, an order for steamship and railway transportation from a European port to St. Louis and return, that you may be at no expense for such transportation. I trust that I may be favoured with an early reply, and that you will be present at this greatest assemblage of the world's journalists ever known.

I am, Dear Sir, with assurance of high consideration.

Very truly yours,
DAVID R. FRANCIS, *President.*

TO MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA, EDITOR OF THE "KAISER-I-HIND."
St. Louis, U. S. A., Feb. 23rd 1904

The Universal Exposition, St. Louis, and the Executive Committee of the World's Press Parliament request the honour of the presence and participation of Editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* in the World's Press Parliament, to be held in the city of St. Louis, U. S. A., May 16th to 21st inclusive 1904, during the Universal Exposition, 1904. An answer is respectfully requested.

For the Universal Exposition:
DAVID R. FRANCIS, *President*; WALTER B. STEVENS, *Secretary*.
For the Executive Committee:
HENRY KING, *Chairman*; WALTER WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* was also invited to the DELHI DARBAR as guest to H. E. the Viceroy of India.

GARLICK & Co.

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CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., Is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Honakong	New York

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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POST BOX No. 34.
J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....,, 16,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dalny)	Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA.
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
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CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—
THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
AGENTS WANTED.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	,, ,,
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	,, ,,
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	,, ,,
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	,, ,,
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
,, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

FIRST CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS for the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras. Good salary to men with competent qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to the SUPERINTENDENT, Post Box No. 28, MADRAS.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

Apply to C. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. SUMS Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID.....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE.....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
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SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be emphatically affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
AGENTS WANTED. Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The rainfall has diminished in the extreme North and the Bombay monsoon is extending into the western half of the United Provinces, while the current has advanced over Behar, and a fresh low depression has appeared over the head of the Bay. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Bengal, the East Punjab, Rajputana, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the United Provinces, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and slight in Upper Burma, North-East India, Berar, Central India, West Bombay, the Deccan and Mysore.

Jodhpur, Moulmein and Bassein had three inches; Ranchi, Puri and Akyab, four; Dibrugarh, two; Tezpur, three; Singapore and Amballa, one; Simla, two; Ludhiana and Ajmer, three; Bikaner, two; Mount Abu, one; Jodhpur and Gagdapore, one; and Mercara, two.

Forecast.—A further diminution in the extreme North and an increase in the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea Mail steamer reports that the monsoon was universally strong, and blowing with the force of a moderate gale over the great part of the journey from Aden.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts.	Fort Colaba. In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.
Previously registered...	28·58	24·38	23·85	23·50
Friday 1st July.....	0·29	0·60	0·65	0·50
Total.....	28·87	24·98	24·51	24·00
Same date last year	21·15	20·95	24·95	16·68

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.
July 1.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·30	In. cts. 25·81	In. cts. 21·0	In cts. 23·69

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (30th June)	91·4	82·1	...	...
Jask	96·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muscat (30th June)	94·3	83·6	...	...
Multan	98·8	79·0	...	6·99
Rawalpindi	86·4	71·9	...	0·52
Lahore	87·9	77·2	0·01	7·68
Sirsa	86·3	75·6	0·24	3·53
Ambala	89·5	74·0	0·10	1·84
Delhi	96·2	78·7	0·23	5·90
Agra	93·0	79·0	0·26	2·94
Mainpuri	93·8	80·0	0·02	2·61
Jhansi	90·5	79·5	0·13	2·47
Cawnpore	97·5	77·0	0·97	5·41
Allahabad	101·6	81·0	0·11	3·21
Jacobabad	104·6	85·8	...	2·08
Karachi	93·0	83·5	...	0·65
Ajmer	87·4	75·2	2·50	2·19
Jaipur	83·2	75·1	0·22	7·70
Kotah	95·5	78·6	0·05	1·36
Bhuj	85·6	78·5	0·16	8·22
Dwarka	85·3	80·7	0·19	6·25
Veraval	85·1	81·3	0·04	3·05
Rajkot	89·6	76·5	0·01	7·25
Jamnagar Para	95·1	79·0	...	10·33
Surat	85·6	77·1	0·93	7·11
Ahmedabad	89·6	77·7	0·05	15·20
Deesa	88·3	76·4	0·59	7·05
Neemuch	87·0	59·8	0·61	8·45
Indore	82·1	72·1	0·04	7·75
Jubbulpore	85·8	74·3	0·05	7·73
Sangor	85·6	73·5	0·26	4·85
Hoshangabad	87·1	74·6	0·01	9·38
Khandwa	88·2	77·1	...	7·43
Akola	91·2	73·3	...	8·69
Amraoti	89·8	72·8	...	8·29
Nagpur	88·1	73·3	0·44	16·64
Chanda	89·5	75·0	0·47	10·37
Raipur	84·7	75·1	...	8·32
Bombay	86·3	79·0	0·50	21·00
Ratnagiri	84·3	73·9	1·48	25·33
Mormugao	79·0	72·2	1·46	46·87
Karwar	82·8	74·0	0,51	58·04
Malegaon	87·4	73·1	0·04	10·36
Ahamednagar	84·9	71·0	...	9·05
Poona	83·0	72·3	0·12	9·09
Sholapur	85·8	72·4	0·05	4·61
Bijapur	81·7	69·7	...	2·96
Belgaum	71·3	66·6	0·56	8·70
Aurangabad	84·2	70·2	...	5·76
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	73·7	0·03	10·08
Hyderabad	85·8	72·2	...	6·18
Mangalore	86·8	68·8	2·00	45·16
Calicut	80·8	74·1	0·26	32·94
Cochin	85·7	76·3	0·37	29·66
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	8·45
Masulipatam	93·3	79·2	...	7·60
Bellary	88·0	74·8	...	0·31
Cuddapah	95·2	78·6	...	1·93
Madras	94·0	78·0	0·07	1·77
Bangalore	85·3	67·8	...	2·27
Coimbatore	89·9	72·3	...	0·72
Trichinopoly	97·6	79·3	...	0·23
Negapatam	99·5	79·0	...	0·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st July was 29·719 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·10" of rain, Delhi 0·32", and Sirsa 0·24". Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal at Delhi and in defect over the rest of the division, the defeiency during the day ranging from 6° to 15°.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Allahabad has had 0·11", Cawnpore 0·97", Agra 0·26" and Jhansi 0·13". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect except at Mainpuri and Cawnpore; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1·72", Jaipur 0·22", and Ajmere 2·50". Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and at Bikaner, and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Karachi and is excess as the other stations. Temperature is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0·60" of rain, Surat 0·93", Dwarka 0·18", Bhuj 0·16" and Neemuch 0·64". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Sangor records 0·26" of rain, Nagpur 0·44" and Chanda 0·47". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·60", Ratnagiri 1·48", Mormugao 1·46" and Karwar 0·50". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·12" of rain and Belgaum 0·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations; the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula, and nearly so in Gujarat, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the east Punjab; only local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and the central parts of the country. In the Deccan, Belgaum is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Precipitation has thus increased in Rajputana but in the Peninsula it is confined practically to the west coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Rajputana, and the United Provinces; and local rain in Kathiawar, the central parts of the country and the Punjab. Isolated showers are possible in the Deccan. There may be a decrease in the rainfall in Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Arabia," which left Aden on the 26th June 1910, experienced from Long. 49° E. to Long 53° E. moderate monsoon, thence to Long. 56° E. strong monsoon, thence to Long 69° E. monsoon with wind blowing a moderate and occasionally fresh gale, and thence to arrival in port this morning strong monsoon weakening towards the end to fresh monsoon. She had from Long. 53° E. considerable or high sea and swell, overcast or cloudy skies but rain only at Long 68° E.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HARVEY BUST COMMITTEE.

DR. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Chairman, Harvey Bust Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner:—"You may be aware that there has been a movement on foot by the Market people in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Municipal Commissioner Mr. William L. Harvey, I.C.S., C.I.E., by the erection of a Marble Bust in the Crawford Market. At the meeting of the Market Harvey Bust Committee held on the 22nd instant it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman be authorized to obtain sanction of the Municipal Authorities for the erection of the Bust in the Crawford Market. As Chairman of the Committee I now approach you with the object of obtaining early sanction for the placing of the Bust in a conspicuous part of the Crawford Market. The bust is expected out in September next and the Market Bust Committee are desirous that the same should be put up for unveiling during the first week of October 1910. Would you very kindly oblige the Committee by taking early steps in the matter?"

The Commissioner has requested the sanction of the Corporation to the acceptance of the bust and to its being placed in the Crawford Market.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3RD JULY 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns.—527—169—137—270.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—280—531—28.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-0 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for St. John's Hospital.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Additional Clergy Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday:—8 a.m. Holy Communion.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Communion.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—302, 505, 417.
Psalm.—106.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. H. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. H. Barrell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—33.
Hymns.—12—219—617

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.
(Malabar Hill).
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
P. R. Brinton Chaplain.
St. Stephen's Bandra.
11-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DU BOULAY—June 12, at 11 Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S W, the wife of Capt A H Du Boulay, R E, of a son.

PHELPS—June 7, at Formoy, the wife of Major M P Phelps, the Sherwood Foresters, of a son.

STEEL—June 11, at Inverosaks, Winchfield, the wife of Lieut J M Steel, R E, of a son.

BERTODANO—June 12, at Holm's Hill House, Barnet Herts, Lady Ida de Bertodano, the wife of Frederick Ramon de Bertodano, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOWLER—WROTTESLEY—June 8, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon Henry Ernest Fowler, son of Viscount and Viscountess Wolverhampton, and the Hon Evelyn Henrietta Wrottesley, daughter of Lord Wrottesley.

JACKSON—WILLAN—June 9, at the Parish Church, Westend, Hants, Capt Thomas Jackson, 3rd batt. Highland Light Inf., to Edith Nina, daughter of Col Frank Willan.

MULOCK—HENDERSON—June 6, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, Edward Homan Mulock, his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandria, to Elsie Mabel, daughter of H J H Henderson, Esq, Indian Imperial Police (retired).

REDFERN—KEYDEN—June 15, at Sandyford Parish Church, Glasgow, by the Rev W Stevenson Stuart, Captain Clement Cotterill Redfern, the Cheshire Regiment, only son of the late Clement Cotterill Redfern, Esq, to Esther Mary Keyden, younger daughter of the late James Keyden, Esq, Solicitor, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CASEMENT—June 8, at Glenville, Cushendall, co. Antrim, Ireland, Rear-Admiral John Casement.

DOUGLAS—June 12, at 75 Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, James Douglas, C I E, aged 60.

EMERSON—June 8, in London, James Emerson, Major General B S O (retired), aged 88.

MAXWELL—June 9, at Holywych House, Catherine Penelope, wife of Admiral W H Maxwell, and daughter of the late Col Fredk. Thomas Maitland, aged 67.

TURNER—June 6, at Bay Carr, Lancaster, Emma, wife of Lieut Col F Cooper Turner, J P, late King's Own and Northamptonshire Regts.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ARCHIBALD—June 24, at Laidlaw Cottage, St Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, the wife of J H G Archibald, of a daughter.

CHALDECOTT—June 23, at Darjeeling, the wife of Capt W H Chaldecott, Royal Engineers, of a son.

WALLIS—June 24, at Monte Rosa, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr Justice Wallis, of a son.

DEATH.

GARBETT—June 24, at Simla, Abra Faith, the wife of Colin Campbell Garbett, I C S, of septicæmia, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 7-11m., 6-50s.; Low water, 0-35m., 0-49s.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Islam Gymkhana, away; "B" Team vs. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, home ground.

Maxim: "Perseverance and tact are the two great qualities most valuable for all men."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 4th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. N. L. Mankar as Chief Translator of the Bombay High Court and Mr. Ardeshir Lala as First Assistant Translator. Mr. N. D. Garda has been appointed Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (Educational Department).—Mr. F. B. Haigh, I.C.S., will read a paper on "The British Factory at Karwar" on Tuesday, July 5th, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. Mr. James Macdonald, J. P., will preside.

JIGGER ON BOARDSHIP.—The German East African liner "Warkgraf" arrived in Bombay harbour under quarantine from Mombassa and other African ports. Three passengers, it is reported, were attacked with "jigger." The authorities allowed the passengers to alight after four hours. There was a lunatic on board the ship, named Vithaldas Khetsey, who was given in charge of the police.

FATAL BURNS.—On the night of the 12th instant Ramabai, a Hindu girl of six years, was found in a fearful plight in her bed. The parents woke up on hearing her cries and saw that her clothes were all ablaze. An open kerosine oil lamp was placed near her bed and the clothes were ignited by coming in contact with the burning wick. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital but her condition grew worse and she died yesterday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The conversational meeting fixed at Mr. C. M. Cursetji's house on the 2nd instant has been postponed. On Sunday the 3rd instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, will conduct the class, and will expound Aristotle's Politics. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. S. Kavshik, B.A.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), this evening:—

Polka	Ecshaft ..... Zichrer
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Ein Idyll	Waldesflustern ..... Csibulka
Grand Selection	Faust ..... Gounod
Valse	Septembre ..... Godin
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ..... Sullivan
Two Step	Mandy on the Mash ..... Thurban

ASSOCIACAO GOANA DE MUTUO AUXILIO, LD.—The Associacao Goana (an Institution of Mutual Aid) celebrates to-day (Saturday) its Silver Jubilee. The Association was established by Goans in 1885 for rendering help to the widows and orphans of its deceased members. During the time of its existence nearly 13 lakhs of rupees have been distributed among the heirs and representatives of the deceased members, and the Association has been of great utility to a number of widows and orphans, who have been saved from penury. The facade of the new Building of the Association, at Dabul, Girgaum Road, will be illuminated in honour of the occasion and a paper on the history of the Association will be read by Mr. A. X. de Souza, at 9-30 p.m. Dr. A. G. Viegas will preside. This will be followed by a concert and variety entertainment.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—Plate laying on Sihore-Palitana extension is in progress. This line is expected to be opened for passenger and goods traffic in the month of November next. The earth work of the Dhasa-Kundla extension is progressing. Wadhwan was visited on Monday evening by a heavy gale accompanied by a downpour when 6 inches 36 cents were recorded in three hours' time. Wadhwan City station yard was about one foot under water and the fields were one vast sheet of water. Bhavnagar received rain on Tuesday evening in copious showers. Total rainfall here amounts 10 inches 20 cents, Lundi 8 inches 12 cents, Chuda about 7 inches, Wadhwan Camp 10 inches 35 cents, Wadhwan City 12 inches 20 cents, Songad about 12 inches, Botad 8 inches. Wadhwan State is now managed by Mr. Cogbill, Political Agent, Jahinwal, who is aided by an assistant, Mr. Chimanlal.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

TELEGRAPHISTS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

In this game on the Cooperage last evening the Parel Gymkhana though leading at the interval by a goal suffered defeat by 2 goals to 1.

The game opened in sensational fashion for Cotterill for the Parel team got possession from the kick off and beating all opposition scored an easy goal, and this represented all the scoring at half time.

This advantage was maintained by the leaders for fifteen minutes after the restart when the Telegraphists got down and in something less than two minutes completely turned the tables, scoring twice, thus winning a poor and dreary match by 2 goals to 1.

The teams were—

Telegraphists.—Goal, Sexton; backs, Nicholls and Idle; half backs, Westwood, Dyce and Lawrence; forwards, green, Tipper, Burke, Woolcock and Warwick.

Parel.—Goal, Heyber; backs, Holtham and Topper; half backs, Major, Muir and Molenaux; forwards, W. Alcock, Cotterill, Lee, Furlisher and Fox.

CRICKET IN RAJKOT.

RAJKOT GYMKHANA vs. THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AND STAFF.

An interesting half-day cricket match was played between the above teams on Saturday, the 25th instant, on the College Ground. For the Rajkot Gymkhana, the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. Keshavlal did very well. The Thakursaheb is a very good fast right-hand bowler who changes his face and breaks from leg. Besides he is a fine dashing bat. With a little coaching from the Jamsaheb ("Prince Ranji") and with constant practice, his claims for inclusion in the Indian Cricket Team going to England next year should be seriously considered. Mr. Keshavlal is a medium fast left-hand bowler bowling round the wicket. He puts a lot of swerve on the ball and breaks from leg. He is very effective and is at present perhaps the best bowler in Kathiawad. The Hindu Selection Committee would do well to keep an eye on him for the coming triangular fixtures.

For the College Mr. P. H. Judge was very conspicuous. He made 33 not out, by steady faultless cricket against the brilliant bowling combination of Mr. Keshavlal and the Thakur Saheb. K. S. Merabha also scored 22 in free style. The following are the scores:—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

Mr Allison, b Shivshanker ...	9
Capt Keys, c Ajitsingh, b Ramwalla ...	5
Mr Trower, st Merubha, b Ramwalla ...	4
Mr Keshavlal, b Punjawalla ...	14
Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, st Merubha, b Punjawalla ...	35
Major Hancock, c Judge, b Ramwalla ...	18
Hill, c Ajitsingh, b Shivshanker ...	11
Luck (Capt), c Ajitsingh, b Shivshanker ...	3
Pamplin, c Ramwalla, b Shivshanker ...	13
Capt Strong, not out ...	16
Ambalal, not out ...	8
Extras ...	3
Total ...	134

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AND STAFF.

P H Judge, not out ...	33
Kavi, b Kishanlal ...	5
K S Merubha, b Kishanlal ...	22
M S Ramwalla, c Ambalal, b Keshavlal ...	11
K S Punjawalla, b Keshavlal ...	0
Fenshawe, not out ...	4
Mayne (Capt) }	
K S Prabhatsing }	
K S Jamiatkhan } Did not bat.	
Shivshankar }	
K S Ajitsingh }	
Extras ...	9
Total ...	84

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.— June 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON,

Lieut Col J G Jordan, I M S, B
Major H H Henderson, I A, B
Major R F C Gordon, I A, B
Capt F K Hensley, I A, B
Capt R Kelsall, I M S, B
Capt J W Little, I M S, B
Lieut A H L Mount, R E, Bo
Mr B C Forbes, B Cov
Mr C H Harrison, B Cov
Mr R H C Walsh, B Cov
Mr J M Lea, B Cov
Mr L C Porter, B Cov
Mr G Rainy, B Cov
Mr E W Perkins, B Cov
Mr J Lang, B Cov
Mr G Whitete, B Cov
Mr L L Ferrar, B
Mr I D B Hughes, B
Mr A F Gradon, B
Mr A M Hutchinson, B
Mr A R G Hampton, B
Mr R C Dyson, B
Mr C H Curtis, B
Mr L D Cocs, B
Mr F T Hart, B
Mr G F Adams, B
Mr A F Johnston, B
Mon J W Best, B
Mr G T Huntington, B
Mr G G B Isaacs, B
Mr Gange Ram, B
Mr C M Waterworth, B
Mr L E Smith, B
Mr A W Ross, B
Mr N Pearce, B
Mr J W Mollison, B
Mr L E S Teague, B
Mr J Andrew, M Cov
Mr J G D Partridge, M Cov
Mr E W Legh, M Cov
Mr R W Kite, M
Mr H F A Wood, M
Mr D L McCarrison, M
Mr R M Maxwell, Bo Cov
Mr C C G Hayter, Bo
Mr H R Hume, Bo
Mr D Stanley-Proctor, Bo
Mr T B Robertson, Bo
Mr G A Laughton, Bo
Mr J S Slater, Bo
Lieut Col P W O'Gorman, I M S
Major A G Crocker, 22 Cav
Major H Hulseberg, 127 Bel
Major G W Friestley, 99 Inf
Capt C C Redfern, Madras Ry Vol
Capt J H G Marriott, 12 Frs
Capt G M Lennox, 117 Mah
Lieut A M Senior, 91 Punj
Lieut H F Balli Bivar, 137 Bel
Lieut R D C McLeod, 19 Lrs
Lieut H J D O'Neill, 127 Bel
Lieut W H Riddell, I M S
Lieut D K Edgar, R E
Commander C W Shearmer, R I M
Engineer T H Knight, R I M
Nursing Sister A Hawkins, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H Blaber, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E L Colbeurne, B, 1 mo M C
Rev R H Stevenson, M, 6 mo M C
Major R St G Battine, 21 Cav, 1 day
Capt W H W Johnston, 36 Sikhs, to 10 8 1910
Capt R A Needham, I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut C A Boyle, 11 Lrs, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E L Colbourne, E
Mr C D Gee, B
Mr E K Sen, B

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Robert, only son of the late Rev. Robert Stote Fox Rector of Nowton, Suffolk, and of Mrs. R. Stote, Fox, of Westalls, Burnham, Bucks, and Margaret Theodora, eldest daughter of J. L. Johnston, Indian Civil Service (retired), of Kirkton, Guildford, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Sir Davidson, K. C. B.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Jamnabai Murder Case,

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

APPROVER'S PARDON FORFEITED.

AT the third sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and a special jury, consisting of Mr. M. B. Kinnear (Foreman); Mr. H. D. Ash; Mr. B. H. Duxbury; Mr. Barjorji Sorabsha Jamsetji, Mr. A. H. Hammond; Mr. J. V. Macdonald; Mr. Krishnarao Sadanand Dhariavan; Mr. Sadashiv Nanabhai Hate and Mr. H. Humphrey, concluded the hearing of the case in which Ramdayal Mohonlal, Nannoo Kalu, Latchman Gopal, Owsan Matadin and Reghunandan Sivdayal were charged with the murder of Bai Jamnabai, widow of Damodar Lakhmidass Khimji, and abetment thereof, house-breaking by night and abetment thereof, theft and abetment thereof, dacoity and dacoity with murder on the night of the 20th March last.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Cyril Oliver, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan appeared for the first accused, while Mr. M. B. Colah defended the other accused.

Mr. Kolab, addressing the jury, said that there was no doubt that the murder was atrocious, but he asked them not to be carried away by sentiments but pronounce their verdict on the evidence before them. After dissecting the evidence affecting each of the accused, Mr. Kolah said that the witnesses, who had given evidence against his client, were unreliable. In conclusion, Mr. Kolah asked the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, on the charge of murder in the cases of his clients, taking the whole case at the worst.

His Lordship then delivered his charge to the jury. His Lordship at first recapitulated the admitted facts of the case and then said that there would be no doubt in the jury's mind that the offences of murder, house-breaking by night and theft had been committed. Then the jury had to consider whether there was a dacoity and if the jury were satisfied that five or more persons had committed the theft—and theft in this case was robbery—then they would conclude that there was dacoity and that would lead them to conclude that the murder was committed in course of the dacoity. Now the question for the jury to decide was whether the accused before them or any one or more of them had committed those offences. His Lordship then discussed the evidence affecting accused Nos. 2 to 5, observing that the case of the first accused was quite different from the cases of the rest. His Lordship explained to the jury the principles of confessions. His Lordship then referred to the petition and said that even if it was assumed that it was written by an outsider it would not affect the prosecution case.

His Lordship then discussed the case of the first accused and explained to them how they were to use the confessions against him. His Lordship also discussed the independent evidence led against this accused, and said that was led to corroborate the confessions. It was for the jury to decide what weight they were to attach to the confessions, but his Lordship drew their attention to the fact that the confessions by themselves would not entitle them to convict the first accused, but they had to consider the confessions with the corroborative circumstances. His Lordship also told the jury that so far as the confessions implicated the accused No. 1 2 to 5 on the charge of aiding and abetting murder, they could consider them against the first accused on that charge.

After giving the usual caution, his Lordship asked the jury to consider their verdict.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict and returned after thirty-five minutes.

Questioned by the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman said that they were agreed on all charges against all the accused except one in whose case they were divided as 8 to 1. They found all the accused not guilty on the charge of murder. The first, second, third and fifth accused were unanimously found guilty of the remaining offences. The fourth accused was found guilty on all the charges by a majority of 8 to 1. They also recommended the fifth accused to mercy.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the first two accused to transportation for life. The third accused was sentenced to ten years, and the fourth accused to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment as his Lordship thought the circumstances of his case very peculiar and as the jury had recommended him to mercy.

On the application of the Advocate-General, his Lordship declared under section 339 of the Procedure Code the pardon granted to Sheonath Vishwanath forfeited.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Angan Bhuja, was then placed before the same jury on a charge of attempt to commit mischief by fire and attempting to destroy the dwelling house of one Abdul Rehman on the 8th April last.

Mr. M. H. Haveliwalla appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

The case is proceeding.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE SALE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard the suit filed by Fakiruddin Amiruddin against Abdul Hussein Peerbhoy for a declaration that the sale deed, in the suit, was void for setting aside the deed, for a declaration that the plaintiff was the owner of the property in the suit and for other reliefs.

Mr. W. L Weldon and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Coy., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, with the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Manecklal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that one Shaikh Tamisoodin died intestate in October 1892 le

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty 15th June.

Staff Paymaster Montague Augustus Penfold has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Clark Arthur Wilson Macilwaine has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 26th April.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Richard Vernon Tredennick Ford (Supernumerary), is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Lumsden, seconded. Dated 4th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 17 June.

26th Hussars.

Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., C.M.G., to be Colonel, vice Honorary Lieutenant-General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart, deceased. Dated 21st May.

War Office, Whitehall, 17th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Theodore E Stephenson, C B, to command the Troops in the Straits Settlements, vice Major-General T Perrott, C B., appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar. Dated 3rd June, 1910.

Captain Gilbert D'A. Elliott-Cooper, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General T E Stephenson, C B Dated 3rd June, 1910.

Major-General Alexander N Rochfort, C B, CMG, to command the Troops in Jersey, vice Major-General H S Gough, C B, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 16th June 1910.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Colonel Alexander Hamilton Gordon, C B, to be Director of Military Operations, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed Dated 25th March, 1910.

To be Colonels on the Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, Colonel Everard T Gastrell, Indian Army. Dated 1st April, 1910.

Colonel Charles P. W. Pirie, Indian Army, Dated 11th April. 1910.

To be Professors at the Staff College. Major temporary Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley Vincent 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Dated 21st January.

Major temporary Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Fraser, Royal Engineers. Dated 27th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Thomas R F Bate is restored to the establishment, vice Brevet Major W E Edwards, seconded. Dated 3rd June.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 25th May Ronald E Parker Frank G de R Edwards.

Sergent-Major John Lynch to be Ridingmaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major J. Trusler, retired Dated 18th June.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Eskricke S Phillips is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery Dated 25th May.

The name of Captain Reginald H. Manley is as now described, and not as stated, in the Gazette of 14th June.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain The Honourable Guy V Baring is placed on the Half-pay List, under the Provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 15th January.

Infantry.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Harold A Kirboy to be Captain, vice J. F. V. Thorne, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 14th June, 1910.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Ian B Hopkins to be Captain, vice J. A. Doig retired. Dated 6th April.

The East Surrey Regiment Captain Charles R T. Popkinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th May.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Rutter B Martyn to be Lieutenant, vice C H Kirwan, deceased. Dated 29th May.

The Gordon Highlanders. Captain Archibald Craufurd is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 3rd June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Samuel G de C Wheeler is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 23rd May.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Second Lieutenant William M V Bambury to be Lieutenant vice A H Vivian, promoted. Dated 24th March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses resign their appointments. Dated 18th June, 1910 and Miss Helen M B Carter, Miss Hilda C Johnston.

Memoranda.

Colonel George M. Kirkpatrick is granted the temporary rank of Major-General while employed as Inspector-General of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia. Dated 8th May,

The undermentioned Officers, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay. Dated 18th June, 1910 :—Colonel Henry C. Denny, C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Carlton H M. Kirkwood, D.S.O Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Brown Commanding, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 29th March.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lionel Thomas Hillier Leland, late Lieutenant, The Worcestershire Regiment, to be Lieutenant Dated 18th June.

Admiralty, June 13.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub Lieut C H Webb is confirmed as sub-lieutenant Oct 1, 1908

War office, June 10

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Col and Honorary Major-Gen C D Cooper, C B. to be colonel March 13.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major A W Abercrombie, the Connaught Rangers to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Major D W Courcher, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired June 3; Capt F W Lumsden, Royal Marine Art, to be a General Staff officer, second grade June 4.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut A E H Breslin resigns his commission June 11.

10th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—The name of Lieut G E O F Lambert is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt and Brevet Major W E Edwards is seconded for service on the Staff May 28; Supernumerary Capt S C Bartley is restored to the Establishment June 1; Lieut F A Dixon resigns his commission June 11; Capt R H Johnson to be adjutant June 1.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut C S Tute is seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Dept May 20; Supernumerary Lieut A N Woods is restored to the Establishment May 3.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—G M Paget, A G Tritton May 16

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt W F Sweny to be major May 25

The King's Liverpool Regt.—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenant is antedated to April :—R B Kbersley, M W Noel. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—F T Tatlow, F T Furneaux May 6.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt L L Farmer retires on retired pay June 11.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut H P Mackenzie resigns his commission June 11.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Major E S C Hobson retires on retired pay, Capt H A Carr to be major June 11.

The Border Regiment.—Second Lieut. A. W. G. Brooke is seconded for service with the West African Regt (May 18).

The Welsh Regt.—Major C B Morland, from the Half-pay List, is restored supernumerary to the Establishment, with precedence next below W G 3 Migdon (June 11).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt H M Taylor retires on retired pay (June 11).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Second Lieut S G Gilmour resigns his commission (June 11).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev J A Hatton, M A, B D, chaplain to the forces, second class, to be chaplain to the forces, first class (June 1).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss E M Collins to be staff nurse (provisionally (May 25).

Memoranda.

Inspector of Works and Honorary Lieut. C Condy, Staff for Royal Engineer Services, is granted the honorary rank of Captain May 9. The date of the grant of the local rank of Captain to Lieut. J H L Poe, the West India Regt., while employed with the West African Frontier Force, is March 16, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 3.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Antrim Royal Garrison Art.—W H Gilliland to be second lieutenant on probation June 11.

Infantry Battalions.

4th Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut (on probation) J M Lucas is confirmed in his rank.

4th King's (Liverpool Regt)—Supernumerary Capt J M Davidson is restored to the Establishment (May 4).

3rd Devonshire Regt—Cadet W V Sherwell, from the University of London Contingent, Officers' Training Corps, to be second lieutenant (on probation) (June 11).

4th Royal Irish Regt—Lieut J H Christie to be captain (Dec. 4).

3rd Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col C L Robinson relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform; Major H A Schank to be lieutenant-colonel (May 21).

3rd Cheshire Regt—Capt G Marsden, D S O, resigns his commission June 11.

3rd South Wales Borderers—M C Morgan, late cadet corporal, Blundell's School Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be second lieutenant on probation June 11.

3rd Border Regt—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation :—Lieut W B Mason, from the 4th Princes Charlotte of Wales's Royal Birkshire Regt; L G Coles June 11.

3rd Hampshire Regt—Capt A L Y Willis resigns his commision, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, and is granted the honorary rank of major June 11.

3rd Welsh Regt—Lieut C F Rowthorn resigns his commission June 11.

3rd Manchester Regt.—Cadet Corporal J R Gwyther, from the Manchester University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps, to be second lieutenant on probation June 11.

3rd Durham Light Inf.—C Evans Smith, late cadet St Lawrence College Contingent, Officer's Training Corps, to be second lieutenant on probation June 11.

4th Connaught Rangers.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—I A S Cooke, V G Mullock May 14.

War Office June 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col T L N Morland, CB, DSO, from the half-pay List, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Col temporary Brig Gen C F N Macready, CB, appointed Director of Personal Service June 1; Capt J K Cookrane, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, to be a Staff captain, vice Capt A Duncombe-Shafto, D S O the Royal Scots Lothian Regt whose tenure of the appointment has expired June 8.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W J S Fergusson, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major F C L Halton to be lieutenant-colonel June 14; Major H F Searight retires on retired pay June 15, Capt H F Wiekham to be major June 14.

1st Royal Dragoons—Lieut A C Charrington to be captain April 12

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Gentleman Cadt J G Cornwallis, Lord Elliot, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant June 15.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Lieut W E P Cairnes is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health June 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Lieut H M Greaves is restored to the Establishment; Ridingmr and Honorary Major J Trusler is placed on retired pay (June 12).

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H L Gardiner, on completion of five years' service in the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel, is removed from the regimeat, retaining his Staff appointment (June 13). Capt F E Nixon Eckersall and R H Hanley retire on retired pay (June 15).

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.—Supernumerary Capt A Duncombe-Shafto, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice W Drysdale, seconded (June 8)

The Suffolk Regt—Major W Keates retires on retired pay (June 7).

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut N W Lawder is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (June 1).

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt J F V Thorne is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health (June 14).

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Capt C H Frith is seconded for service on the Staff (May 17).

The Essex Regt.—Capt and Brevet Major A G Pratt is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt C I Ryan is restored to the Establishment, vice A G Pratt (May 25).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut W H Deeds is seconded for service under the Foreign Office (May 8). Gentleman Cadet G R Dabe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant (June 15).

The Highland Light Inf—Second Lieut C L Cornish, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant (Sept 18), and to take precedence next below W G 3 Mitchell, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 15, 1910.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut R H B de la P Beresford resigns his commission; Second Lieut D D Pilby, from 3rd batt, to be second lieutenant (June 15).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt C M L Becher is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry May 23 The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—D A Browne March 11; R P T Frenon April 1; W F How April 2.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt W B Edwards to be major June 12.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss E A Wilkinson, is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health; Miss L E O Steen, sister, to be matron May 21.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen Sir C H Scott, K C B, is placed on retired pay; Col J A Ferrier, C B, D S O, commandant, School of Military Engineering, to be major-general June 15; Brevet Col W J S Fergusson, Half-pay List, to be colonel June 14.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major H M Digby, late major 3rd batt, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be captain; Capt. H Davies-Evans, from the Special Reserve Royal Field Art, is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers (June 15).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Antrim Royal Garrison Art.—G H N Donnelly to be second lieutenant (on probation) June 15

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt A Cameron, retired pay, relinquishes his commision June 15; Second Lieut, S H K Pinch to be lieutenant June 1,

3rd Royal Irish Regt.—Capt L Ll Farmer; retired pay, late the Royal Irish Regt. to be captain, under the provisions of Appendix III. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Jan 8, 1901 June 11.

4th South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut A C E S Bowlby resigns his commision June 15.

3rd King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.—Major H O 3 Wilson resigns his commision June 15.

4th Connaught Rangers—Capt H M Kirkwood resigns his commission June 15.

4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers—J C Tyndall to be second lieutenant on probation June 15.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Cadt Colour-Sergt T Liadsay, from the Edinburgh University Contingent, Officer's Training Corps, to be lieutenant on probation May 12.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

GETTING ON.

Monsieur Lepine, the famous French Chief of Police, who is doing his best to stamp out hooliganism in Paris, tells a story of a boy anxious to imitate the worst deeds of the Apaches.

The boy was arrested with his youthful hand and wept bitterly. "Don't cry your eyes out," said his captor not unkindly. "It is not so terrible a matter, the punishment for stealing a pocket-handkerchief."

"But I was getting on so well," whimpered the boy. "I was highly thought of by my chiefs. I was just going to be promoted from prigging han' chiefs to pinching watches!"

WHY HE APPLAUDED.

It was a scientific lecture, and admission was free, but in spite of this the attendance was small. Besides being few in numbers, the members of the audience were sparing in their applause. The lecturer was consequently disheartened.

Presently he observed a ragged fellow enter the hall and take a seat near the door. He evidently appreciated the lecturer's remarks, for he had not been listening five minutes before he commenced to applaud vigorously.

His enthusiasm seemed to stimulate the rest of the audience, for from that moment the applause grew frequent and unanimous, and the lecture passed off splendidly.

Deeply grateful to his ragged listener, the lecturer accosted him as he was leaving, and exclaimed warmly—

"I was delighted to see that you appreciated my remarks."

"Appreciate nothin!" was the reply. "I didn't even know what you was talkin' about. I seed the lecture was free, an as it was cold outside I came in out of the cold. I was just clappin' to warm myself."

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

The old couple were eating their first meal with their son after his return from college.

"Tell us, John," said the father, "what have you learned at college?"

"Oh, lots of things!" said the son, as he recited his course of studies. "Then," he continued, "I also studied logic."

"Logic!" said the old man. "What is that my boy?"

"Well" replied the young fellow, "let me give you a demonstration. How many chickens are on that dish, father?"

"Two," said the father.

"Well," said John, "I can prove there are three."

Then he stuck his fork in one and said, "That is one, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the father.

"And this is two?"—sticking the fork in the second.

"Yes," replied the father again.

"Well, don't one and two make three?" said John triumphantly.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the father, "you have learned things at college! Mother," continued the old man to his wife, "I will give you one of the chickens to eat, and I'll takes the other, and John can have the third.

WHY HE CALLED.

The clergyman had advertised for a butler, and the next morning after breakfast a well-dressed, clean-shaven young man in black was ushered into his study.

"Name, please?" asked the clergyman.

"Hilary Arbuthnot, sir."

"Age?"

"Twenty-eight."

"What work have you been accustomed to?"

"I am a lawyer, sir."

The clergyman started. This was old. However, he knew many were called in the law, but few chosen.

"But," he said, "do you understand the conduct of a household?"

"In a general way, yes," murmured the applicant.

"Can you carve?"

"Yes."

"Wash glass and silver?"

"I—er—think so."

The young man second embarrassed. He frowned and blushed. Just than the clergyman's wife entered.

"Are you married?" was the first question.

"That," said the young man, "was what I called to see your husband about, madam. I desire to know if he can make it convenient to officiate at my wedding at noon next Thursday week."

HOW IT APPEALED TO HER.

They were little girls, so small that the teacher was telling them about divisions of time and receiving all sorts of answers to her simple questions. The little girl who lived in a boarding-house was a year older than any of the others.

"We have learned that years are divided into months, months into weeks and weeks into days", said the teacher. 'Now, can anyone tell me how the days are divided?"

The little girl who lived in a boarding-house raised her hand and was asked to speak.

"Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays beef," she said glibly; "Friday, fish, Saturday corned beef and beans; and Sunday, onions."

HE DIDN'T KNOW.

A member of a School Board was visiting a public school not long ago when he encountered a small boy in the hall.

"What are you studying, my boy?" the visitor asked.

"Arithmetic and geography," answered the boy.

"And what are you learning in arithmetic?"

The boy thought for a minute, then he replied, "Guzinta."

"Guzinta?" said the surprised official.

"What's that?"

"Why, don't you know?" said the boy.

"Two guzinta four, three guzinta six, four guzinta eight, five guzinta ten."

MASTER AND MAN.

An old Suffolk farmer and one of his laborers couldn't cog it together nohow. After a high-worded argument the other day the farmer promised the man the sack at the week-end. The next morning the farmer found some chalk writing on the barndoor, written in crude characters. Deciphered, it read thus:—"Olde Farmer Mole is a big-headed fool!"

Wrathfully the farmer sought out his man.

"What d'ye mean, writin' on th' barndoor I'm a big-headed fool eh!" he yelled.

"It won't me, measter," answered his man. "It wor Bill Jukes' boy. 'E'd no business taw put it yew wos a big-headed fule, though. The young duffer! Oi told 'im t' put pig-headed fule."

And he resumed his work, while the old farmer retired speechless.

SUBLETTING A CONTRACT.

A benevolent old lady happened one day to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment for a series of misdemeanours.

The teacher cited him as "the worst boy in the school—one I can't do anything with. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."

"Have you tried kindness!" was the gentle enquiry

"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the visit the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her on the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The old lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest music, and set before him a delicious lunch on her daintiest china. Then she thought it about time to begin her little sermon.

"My dear," she began, "were you not unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"

"Please, ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of cake, "that wan't me you saw. It was Pete. He gave me twopence to come here and take your jawing."

WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE PRESENT.

"I see in the paper this morning," began Mr. Suburb at the breakfast table, "that——"

"There's too much milk in my oatmeal," cried the youngest member of the family.

"I see in this morning's paper," began the head of the house again, "that the——"

"King's house is up for sale again, mother," remarked the eldest daughter, "I noticed the bill on the fence when I looked out of my window this morning. I don't believe Mr. King can afford to go for any holidays this year if that house isn't sold. What did you start to say, father?"

"I see in this morning's paper that the British——"

"Must be in an awful hurry this morning, Willie," said the second daughter, Bessie to her small brother. "You're stuffing like a big pig. Stop making such a noise with your lips."

"Children. I'm ashamed of you," said Mrs. Suburb reprovingly. "What is it you see in the paper this morning, Henry?"

"Typo," said Mr. Suburb savagely. "Pass the salt."

The King's Physician
—Dr. E. Ott: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years with excellent results."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P.
"I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food."

Sir John Hare
—the popular Actor: "I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant."

Madame Sarah Grand
—the gifted Authoress: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do."

Mr. W. Rhodes
—the famous Cricketer: "I have found Sanatogen a splendid tonic."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts
—the well-known Writer: "I can give Sanatogen high praise from personal experience."

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P.
"I can most sincerely recommend Sanatogen."

The Rev. R. Brook Lander
—Bishop of the Free Church of England: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Sir Luke White, M.P.
"There follows from Sanatogen's use a distinct restorative effect."

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Mr. Austin Brereton
—the well-known Author: "I have found Sanatogen of very great value."

Mr. P. Perrin
—the popular Cricketer: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Professor Tobold, M.D.
"My experience shows that patients suffering from neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen, in a short time regain health and vitality."

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower
—the Sculptor and Historian: "Sanatogen has cured me of all gouty trouble."

Mr. Cyril Maude
—the versatile Actor: "I have found Sanatogen quite wonderful."

Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P.
"I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative."

Mr. E. F. Benson
—the well-known Author: "I have tried Sanatogen and believe it to be an excellent tonic."

Mr. Walter Crane
—the Authority on Decorative Art: "I have certainly found Sanatogen beneficial in its effects."

The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga
"I beg to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur has derived great benefit from Sanatogen, and that the preparation is very extensively used in Calcutta."

The Czar of Russia's Physician
—Dr. Ferchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen."

Lord E. Churchill
"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson
—Judge, Supreme Court, Lahore, "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and in the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

The King of Saxony's Physician
—Dr. Tillmanns: "I am a great admirer of Sanatogen."

The King of Italy's Physician
Dr. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit, and consider it most excellent."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne
—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen which I took for some time during a sharp attack of Fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger than before the attack."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician
—Dr. Kerzl: "I am thoroughly convinced that Sanatogen is an excellent tonic food."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.
"Sanatogen seems best to nourish me and give me strength."

Mr. B. Leader, R.A.
"I have given Sanatogen to a relative, who says she derived great benefit from it."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby
—the well-known Medical Author: "Sanatogen actually helps to re-create the nerve machine."

Mr. J. T. Tyldesley
—the popular Cricketer: "I have taken Sanatogen with excellent results."

Dr. Andrew Wilson
—the distinguished Scientist: "I have found the ideal tonic and restorative in Sanatogen."

Mr. Armiger Barclay
—the distinguished Author: "Your valuable preparation possesses remarkable recuperative properties."

Mr. J. Sharp
—the famous Cricketer: "Sanatogen brings back that feeling of freshness so necessary at any athletic game."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.
"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Miss Ellaline Terriss
—the favourite Comedienne: "Sanatogen is invaluable to those who suffer from nerve strain."

Mr. Arnold Bennett
—the talented Novelist: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Maxwell Gray
—the famous Writer: "I have found Sanatogen helpful in nervous weakness."

Lady Bancroft
—of Histrionic fame: "Lady Bancroft finds Sanatogen most excellent."

Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P.
"Sanatogen has a wonderful effect in enabling one to withstand fatigue."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones
—the famous Dramatist: "I have taken Sanatogen when run down, and with excellent results."

Mr. C. B. Fry
—the famous Athlete: "Sanatogen is an excellent tonic food."

Madame Clara Butt
—the famous Contralto: "Sanatogen certainly has proved one of the best restoratives I know of.

Fifty Famous People who praise SANATOGEN

What overwhelming evidence, what irresistible proof of Sanatogen's power, is this selection of testimonials from celebrities!

Here are fifty of the most famous men and women of to-day who have taken Sanatogen—some under the doctor's orders, others upon the advice of friends who have themselves benefited by the preparation. The result, in every case, was the same: Sanatogen restored them to health and they wrote of their own free will to record the fact.

It is unthinkable that so many of the keenest intellects of the age—men like Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., — should be mistaken upon a matter of such vital importance as their own bodily health.

It is equally unthinkable that they would lend the authority of their names to a public recommendation of the article unless they were fully satisfied as to its remarkable efficacy.

Read what they have written and resolve to follow their example; for there can be no doubt that what Sanatogen has done for them it will also do for you.

But do not imagine that these eminent persons alone are advocates of Sanatogen.

Their letters are only the apex, so to speak, of a vast pyramid which is constantly being enlarged; for thousands of less eminent sufferers—both in the United Kingdom and in all parts of the civilised world—have written of Sanatogen in equally enthusiastic terms.

And what, it may be asked, is the basis of this pyramid—the unshakeable foundation upon which all else rests? The answer may be given in these six words: THE SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Sanatogen is endorsed by no less than twelve thousand doctors who have written in its praise, including no less than nine physicians to European Royalty, some of whose letters are quoted here.

Remember, therefore, that when you take Sanatogen you are not experimenting with a secret preparation unrecognised by the medical faculty, but with one whose constituents are known and approved by every physician, every chemist, and ever scientist.

Among the diseases and conditions for which Sanatogen is indicated are nervous debility and breakdown, brain-fag, insomnia, anæmia, loss of vitality, malaria, dysentery, enteric fever, and all wasting diseases.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. A descriptive pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent free on application to the Sanatogen Co. (of London), c/o P.O. Box 226, Bombay. Send a postcard, to-day, mentioning this paper.

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Crowned with Laurels
by the Medical Profession

Dr. H. H. W. Hart
—Hapur Remount Depot, Babugerah: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Lady Henry Somerset
"I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Mr. Hall Caine
—the celebrated Author: "Sanatogen, as a tonic nerve-food, has on more than one occasion done me good."

Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.
—Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.: "Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve-food."

Mr. Ben Davies
—the celebrated Tenor: "The fact that I feel as fit as ever, is, I am sure, due only to Sanatogen."

Mr. Max Pemberton
—the famous Author: "I would not be without Sanatogen under any circumstances."

Dr. C. R. Naylor
—Bangalore: "It was through my influence that your Sanatogen was introduced into South India, and I consider that I have thereby conferred a benefit upon suffering humanity. By the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those in the possession of every physician."

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Science in B. A. Course Retained.

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS REDUCED.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor presiding, when the debate was resumed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp regarding the separation of the Arts and Science courses.

The Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, had moved that (1) That the Science optionals be omitted from the B. A. course, (2) that the Science branches be omitted from the M. A. course; and (3) that the Syndicate be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the above changes.

Mr. N. F. Surveyor moved the following amendment :—

That the Syndicate be requested to submit proposals for bringing the Science course up-to-date, and at the same time to consider the advisability of complete separation of the Arts and Science courses," and "that the Syndicate be requested to submit their reports not later than 30th September, 1910."

Mr. Surveyor said that two opinions prevailed regarded the question of separating the Science courses from the Arts' courses. One was that these two courses should go hand in hand; the other was that they should be separated. He thought, therefore, the whole question should go before the Syndicate. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had said that by referring the question to the Syndicate, they would be postponing the decision of it till January next. But he (the, Speaker) did not think this would be the result of their referring the matter to the Syndicate. The Science courses might not have been a great success but they had certainly not been a total failure. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's proposal, if carried, would put a stop to the present science teaching, as it did not say what provision would be made for its teaching if the subject was separated from the B. A. course.

The Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, at this stage left the chair to participate in the discussion, the chair being temporarily occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said he would not have left the chair and would have continued to be neutral, but for the fact that the time had now come when the members must make up their mind. Mr. Surveyor's amendment said that the whole matter should be referred to the Syndicate, but he (the Vice-Chancellor) thought that the Senate itself should lay down general principles in the clearest terms and leave the details to be settled by the Syndicate. Coming to the question itself, the Vice-Chancellor said that there were two opinions as regarded it. The Rev. Father Dreckmann, Dr. Bhandarkar and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan held the opinion that liberal education meant that a Graduate in Arts ought to know something of everything and everything of something. He found Father Dreckmann shook his head. But there were others who held that opinion. On the other hand, there were those who were of opinion that there must be specialization in education. The opinion that a B. A. should know something of everything and everything of something was shared by men like the late Mr. Ranade, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the late Mr. Telang. But he (the speaker) did not believe in this theory of everything of something and something of everything to the same extent that these gentlemen did. He was once asked to second a proposition that history should be made compulsory in the B. A. course. He declined to do so, on the ground that the subject should not be forced upon those who did not like it, and also because everybody wanted his favourite subject to be made compulsory. The question was: Had the plan based on the general culture theory succeeded? He did not for a moment suggest that higher education had been a failure, but he held the opinion that the experiment made on a hotch-potch theory of general culture had been a failure.

Dr. Bhandarkar had said that every graduate ought to know something of Science. But that result could be achieved by ways other than those proposed by Dr. Bhandarkar. An under-graduate might know everything of something and something of everything; but the moment he passed the undergraduate stage he must make up his mind as to the particular subject he should go in for. It had been said that if they separated Science from the B. A. course, students would go for arts pure and leave Science alone. He differed from that opinion. The number of those who appreciated the value of a proper study of science was increasing, and many now felt that the library was a broken reed to lean against. He asked the Senate not to force on Graduates a number of subjects in the name of Science. They had delayed too long in deciding the question, and they must now make up their mind.

Mr. H. S. Dixit said he wished to point out that the Vice-Chancellor seemed to have based his remarks on the assumption that Science was a compulsory subject in the B.A. course.

The Vice-Chancellor said this was not the case.

Mr. J. D. Bhatt said no ground had been made out for a total separation of the Arts and Science courses. Would they be helping the study of Science by omitting that subject from the B.A. course? He thought the Senate had not been doing its duty towards Science. It was no use putting down a syllabus if they did provide proper facilities for the teaching of that subject. He would vote against the proposition.

Dr. Powell was against the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's proposition.

Dr. Surveyor's amendment being put to the vote was lost.

Dr. A. G. Veigas withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name :—

"Omit all the words after "That" in the first line of the proposition and substitute the following :—"The Syndicate be requested to report within three months on the question in all its bearings, with special reference to the point of bifurcation for the Science course, of the exclusion of the Science optionals from the B. A. course, and all the Science branches from the M. A. course and what, if any, subjects should take their place in these courses."

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar then moved the following amendment :—

"Omit all after the word 'that' and substitute the following : That the B.Sc. degree be abolished, that there should be two courses for the B.A. degee, viz., Literary or A course and the Science or B course : that students should choose either of these courses after the Previous Examination ; that the curricula for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations in the A or Literary course should be the same as those laid down for the corresponding examinations for the B. A. degree at present and those for the corresponding examinations in the B or Science course the same or others that may be laid down by the Science Committee appointed by the Syndicate for the Intermediate or B. Sc. degree; that those taking up the A or Literary course should not be eligible for the special degree of M. A. in Science, while it should be open to those who take the B course ; that the English text books for the Intermediate and the B.A. in the A or Literary course should be compulsory on those taking the B course; that the Syndicate be requested to frame rules and curricula in accordance with these principles and submit them to the Senate as early as possible.

Dr. Bhandarkar said the object of the amendment was to put an end to the deadlock that had arisen. The amendment was a compromise, and he hoped the Senate would accept it. If they wanted to put the study of Science on a proper footing, they must remove all the hindrances that stood in its way. His proposal was that the B. A. should be divided into two courses. There should be a literary or A course and the science or B course. If they wanted to put the study of science on a sounder and a wider basis, they must take all the advantages derived from the popularity of the B.A. A literary course should comprehend all subjects. He wished, with the permission of the Senate, to alter the wording of the amendment and add the words "or similar" after "same." The unpopularity of the B. Sc. was due to the fact that an ability to write good English was expected from those seeking an employment and he had therefore proposed that the English text books for the Intermediate and the B. A. in A. or Literary course should be compulsory on those taking the B course. This part of the compromise should be accepted by those who were in favour of the original proposition; and the other side must accept the second part of the compromise that the degree of M. A. in Science should be open only to those who took the B course.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. H. Bhabha said there would be no harm in retaining Science in the B. A. course, if they reduced the B.A. curriculum to English and Science.

Principal Pranjpe supported Dr. Bhandarkar's amendment.

The Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, the Lord Bishop, said it was a very interesting debate. They had at last come to the main issue. The desire to save the B. A. degree was an admirable one, but those who cherished it seemed to forget that they had no University course as understood in Europe until they came to M. A. He welcomed the endeavour to separate the Arts and Science courses, for it would have a salutary effect on the B. A., because if they established the Science degree on a sounder basis, they would also have to put the B. A. on a similar footing. A great deal had been said about the theory of everything of something and something of everything, but the fact was that their students did not know something of everything. Did any of their B. A's know everything of something is. The answer was 'no'. He asked the Senate to vote for the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's motion, because the essence of Dr. Bhandarkar's amendment was that things should remain where they were. They should make the B. A. course a University course instead of a school course and that could best be made by separating the Arts and Science course.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said he regretted he could not accept Dr. Bhandarkar's amendment, for the latter wanted to keep the B. A. course the same as now. They must reduce the number of subjects in that course.

Dr. Bhandarkar's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. K. R. Godbole then moved the following amendment :—All words after "(1) That" be omitted and the following be substituted in their place : (1) That the B.Sc. course be revised so as to include "English with composition" same as for the B.A. course, and the course be made of 4 terms after passing the "Intermediate in Science" similar to B.A. course. (2) That the Science branches be omitted from the M.A. course, and they should be included after requisite modifications in the course for a new degree to be called the M.Sc. degree. (3) That the Syndicate be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the above changes.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The Senate then discussed the following amendment which stood in Principal A. L. Covernton's name :—Proposition (1): That the words after 'optionals' be omitted and the following be substituted in their place: "be retained in the B.A. course provided that they are revised and that the total number of subjects required from candidates is reduced." Proposition (2) : That the words after 'submit' be omitted and the following be substituted in their place: "revised courses under the Science optionals.

Principal Covernton said the effect of the amendment would be that it would have Science as one of the optional subjects in the B. A. course, but would reduce the number of subjects in that course. He had not proposed what subjects should be eliminated from the course or whether they should be eliminated wholly, for this question might better be discussed by a Committee that the Senate might appoint. His amendment met the wishes of those who said that those of the B. A. students who liked to study Science must have an opportunity of doing so; and it also met the wishes of those who said that the number of subjects in the B. A. course should be reduced. In short, the optional Science shall be retained and the total number of subjects reduced in the B. A. course.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said he accepted Principal Covernton's amendment as a compromise. Those who claimed that general culture should consist of a knowledge of Science persistently ignored the fact that they learned some science even before they came up to the B. A. Many members of the Senate were of opinion that the Science optionals should be retained in the B. A. course, and he accepted that part of the amendment which dealt with it. But in exchange he insisted that the number of subjects in the B. A. should be reduced. The optional Science in the B. A. would be retained for the present, but as the B.Sc. got more popular, it would be less and less necessary to retain the optional Science in the B.A. They were willing to retain the optional Science but they must not have it in the M.A. Those who wanted to have a thorough grounding in Science must go through B.Sc. and not M.Sc. Principal Covernton's amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was then put to the vote as a substantive proposition and carried.

Mr. D. G. Padhye then withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name :—

Add at the end of (1) [That the Science optionals be omitted. . . . . B.A. course.] the following words :

"But special facilities be given for enabling a B.A. to take the B.Sc. degree after not more than a year's study."

THE REGENCY.

His Majesty's message to both Houses of Parliament on June 14 with regard to a Regency said :—

"The uncertainty of human life, and the deep sense of my duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to recommend to you to consider the contingencies which may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as will, in any event, secure the exercise of the royal authority.

"I shall be prepared to confer with you in those measures which may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities which protect the rights and liberties of my people.'

In the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of Crewe, it was agreed to present an Address in reply to the Message received from his Majesty, conveying the assurance that such steps would be taken as might be best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities which protected the rights and liberties of the people.

In the House of Commons on June 15, Mr. Asquith, in asking leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the Government in case the Crown should descend to any issue of his Majesty while such issue shall be under the age of eighteen years, and for the care and guardianship of such issue, said :—I rise to ask leave to introduce a Bill consequent upon his Majesty's gracious Message of yesterday and the Address passed in reply to that Message by the House. The Bill seeks to make provision for a contingency which we all hope and pray may never occur—the contingency, that is to say, of the demise of the Crown before the first and next in succession has attained legal age, namely, eighteen years. The Bill follows in all substantial respects the latest precedent, namely, the Act of 1840, which was passed at the beginning of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It provides that if on the demise of his present Majesty whom God long preserve any child of his Majesty succeeds to the Crown while under the age of eighteen years her Majesty Queen Mary shall be the guardian and have the care and tuition of such child until the child attain the age of eighteen years. It goes on to enact that her Majesty Queen Mary shall until that time have full power and authority in the name of the child and under the style and title of Regent to exercise and administer the Royal power and government of this realm and of the dominions and territories belonging to the Crown. It further provides that certain oaths set out in the schedule shall be taken by the Regent before she enters upon her office. It prohibits any marriage on the part of the infant Sovereign without the consent in writing of the Regent and of both Houses of Parliament. It provides that the powers given to the Regent shall not include that of giving the Royal Assent to any Bill varying the order or course of succession to the Crown as established by the Act of Settlement, or to any Bill for repealing or altering the Act of Uniformity or that part of the Act of Union with Scotland which relates to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church. Then, finally, following precedent, it disables the Regent, if at any time after having become the holder of that office she should be reconciled to or hold communion with the Church of Rome or should profess the Roman Catholic religion or should marry a person professing that religion, from continuing to exercise or hold the office. In all those respects the Bill is strictly in accordance with the precedent I have named, and I hope the House will now give leave for the introduction of the measure."

Leave having been given, the Bill was brought in and read the first time.

THE Shajahanpur Arya Samaj has decided to endow a scholarship in the name of Edward VII, for deserving students to prosecute studies on ancient Vedic lines in the United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

New Rules for Transfer of Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The following Resolution has been issued in the Finance Department :—

1. In a case which recently came before them the Government of India observed some misconception regarding the conditions upon which a Government official may transfer his service to another Government office or department. It seems desirable therefore to affirm and in some measure to amplify the principles embodied in the existing orders on the subject. It is the duty of a Government officer who wishes to transfer his services to a different Government Office or Department to obtain the consent of the authority which appoints to the existing post, before taking up the new employment.

2. If he takes up the new employment without such consent he commits a breach of discipline and is liable to be punished, in the last resource by dismissal from his former post and consequent loss of pensionable service. Resignation of his former appointment will not, it should be noted, protect him from this penalty.

3. In granting or withholding consent to the acceptance by a subordinate of other Government employment the head of an office or department must consider whether the transfer will be convenient to the interests of public service. Permission should not be refused however without strong reason which should be recorded in writing.

4. The head of an office or department shall not employ either temporarily or permanently an officer whom he knows or has to believe belongs to another establishment, without the previous consent of the head of the office or department in which he is employed. In rare cases in which for reasons which appear satisfactory to the new employer, an officer cannot obtain the previous consent, the employment may be made conditional on the consent being obtained at the earliest opportunity.

5. The foregoing instructions apply equally to officers on leave whether with or without allowances. All allowances must *ipso facto* cease on the taking up of new employment other than work of a purely casual nature.

RAIDING HOUSES IN CALCUTTA FOR ARMS.

Native Christians Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

Two houses were searched in Taltollah section of the town early this morning. The Police seized three muzzled loading rifles and large quantity of ammunition. Acting on information of a European. Inspector Shevlin about 3 o'clock proceeded to No. 59 Neogipookar West Lane, found the door locked from inside and broke it open. The inmates admitted their names were Dutta and G. A. Gomes, the former a Native Christian and the latter a Eurasian lad who said he was a student in St. Joseph's School and a member of "K" Company, Calcutta Volunteer Cadet Corps. Inspector Shevlin produced the search warrant, seized a single barrelled muzzle loading gun, a double barrelled muzzle loading gun, a quantity of ammunition, caps and gun powder such as is used for making cartridges.

The chief accused man named Bista, also a Native Christian, was absent from the house and Inspector Shevlin proceeded forthwith to the United Service Club premises in Chowringhee where Bista is employed as chief cook and arrested him. He denied having anything to do with the arms seized by the police. Inspector Probett searched premises, No. 1 Serags Lane, and he seized a single barrelled breach loading gun and arrested a Native Christian named Anthony whowas subsequently released. Gomes stated to the Police that he was a volunteer and produced a volunteer's certificate signed by Colonel Binning, Commandant of Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and Captain Williams, Adjutant, and also stated he was repairer of rifles and guns. He was unable to produce any license entitling him to keep or retain in his possession any other person's rifles for repairs. All the accused declined to state how they came into possession of arms and ammunition.

Accused were placed before Mr. Feeny, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at Park Street Police Station this morning. He directed Inspector Shevlin to make further enquiries into the matter and remanded all the accused to hajut.

THE VIENESE ORCHESTRA IN CALCUTTA.

Female Members to be Sent Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Vienese ladies Orchestra have again stopped work owing, it is alleged, to harsh treatment received at the hands of a male member of the party. The Commissioner of Police was informed and has made the female members over to the Austrian Consul they will shortly be sent home. The female members were invited to a tea party on board the Austrian vessel over which they were accused of improper behaviour, hence the trouble.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay, was sent to the Government of India, 29th June :—

Heavy rain during week parts Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Kathiawar, Savantvadi, Kolhapur good, parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Cutch, moderate parts Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, slight parts Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Mahi Kantha. Rainfall generally sufficient for sowing operations, but more needed parts Thar and Parkar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kathiawar. Kharif sowing progressing parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Gujarat Native States, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Transplantation commenced parts Karachi, Larkana, Konkan, Savantvadi. Fodder-supply adequate except parts Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, general in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar. Irrigation water adequate except parts Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar. Grain stock sufficient. Prices fallen Upper Sind Frontier, Broach risen Kanara, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 24 to 40, Gujarat 20 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 14 to 40, Karnatak 34 to 41 per cent. less than normal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 sub-section (1) of the Indian Securities Act 1886 (13 of 1886) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the subsection should apply to the office of the Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. E. R. Watson is appointed an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

The service of Mr. Lloyd, Under Secretary, Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Burma Government, Mr. Dawson, C.S., succeeds him.

Captain J. Cunningham, I.M.S., of the Bacteriological Laboratory, Bombay has one month's leave.

Rev. J. Low, Senior Chaplain, Rangoon establishment, retires from the service.

Mr. O. T. Barrow has resigned the Indian Civil Service from 1st July.

Babu Jagannath is gazetted Notory Public in the Delhi district.

The exemption from the operations of Arms Act extended to Pirbaksh walad Khan Mohomed Shar of Kashmir in Upper Sind Frontier district is withdrawn.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. G. M. Harris and Captain G. F. W. Anson are confirmed in the Political Department as Political Assistant, 3rd class.

Captain Field is appointed Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Captain Harbard, 44th Merwara Infantry officiates Adjutant, Merwar Hill Corps.

Captain Pitcher, 39th Central India Horse, is granted combined leave for five months.

Captain Biscoe, Vice-Consul, Bunder Abbas, and F. R. H. New, Vice-Consul, Lingah have been appointed First Class Magistrates and Subordinate Judges in their respective jurisdiction.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Gardiner becomes 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, vice Commander Shearme.

Engineer Emery remains as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay, vice Engineer Pickard.

Engineer Macpherson has been appointed 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Fletcher is appointed supernumerary Entomologist in the Imperial Agriculture Department.

Mr. Reuther, Chief Conservator of Forests, retires from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Lacey is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List :—

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to Class 1; Mr. G. S. Adie I.C.S., to class 1, but to continue to officiate in class 3 of Accountant General; Mr. F. D. Gordon to Class 2 (old scale) and B. W. Kissan I.C.S., to class second.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Clarke officiates as Post Master General in the Special 1st Grade vice Mr. Maxwell on deputation.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Peaks officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway vice Mr. Taylor on leave.

Mr. F. D. Mahony is confirmed as Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, and is promoted to Class 3, grade 3, of the establishment.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Bhawnagar Durbar of a branch line of a Railway on the metre gange from Dhasa, a station on the Bhawnagar Railway to Kundla the project will be known as the Dhasa-Kundia branch of the Bhavnagar Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Smith, Government Dairy Expert, is granted three and half months' leave.

Major J. R. Hill, 12th Pioneers, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clarke Deputy Examiner, is granted privilege leave for three months ; Mr. Cumber officiating.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Notorious Outlaw Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Sayed Gul Shah, a notorious Frontier outlaw, was captured near Bannu yesterday. He gave a lot of trouble on the frontier and his arrest may have ahealthy effect on the frontier.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st July 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	30	10	53 p.m.	20	56
Teheran ...	1	1	10 p.m.	1	43
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	0	44

NOTICES.

Cable Aden Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (28-6-10).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi right. (29-6-10).

The special fee of Rs. 4 hitherto charged on wireless telegrams to or from the pilot vessel at the sandheads in addition to the Inland charges will be abolished from Saturday the 2nd of July 1910. Telegrams will be accepted at the usual Inland rates from that date (29-6 10.)

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An attempt was made on June 15 at Serajevo to murder the Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina as he was returning from the opening of the first Diet. The would-be assassin fired five shots at the Governor without effect, and then shot himself dead.

GERMANY.

Written by a member of his Imperial Majesty's entourage to a friend, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post," a letter has been shown to me in which it is stated that the German Emperor is still far from well. The abscess on the wrist apparently has completely yielded to surgical treatment, but "it is beyond all doubt," says the writer of the letter, "that since his return from London his Majesty has suffered from a condition of acute depression, for which it requires something more than the keenness of his sense of loss in King Edward's death to account. The Court physicians have strongly advocated a month's cruise—emphasising the recently displayed ability of the Crown Prince to represent his Majesty—but the Kaiser apparently feels that he has already been idle too long."

The Emperor opened in Berlin on June 10, the new quarters of the Emperor William Academy, a training college for the medical service of the army.

The "North-German Gazette" semi-officially denies rumours which it has discovered in the Press to the effect that after the expiration of the current quinquennate—that is to say the period covered by the German Army Bill of 1906—further provision for the army will be suspended on financial grounds. It is emphatically denied that the Imperial Chancellor entertains any such schemes of economy. Nothing will be left undone "which, in the opinion of the competent authorities, is required in the interests of the efficiency of the Army."

Heavy loss of life and much damage to property have been caused by the sudden flooding of the river Ahr. According to a Cologne telegram, 200 persons are missing. Oberammergau, in Upper Bavaria, is also flooded, and the Passion Play theatre is said to be threatened.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Finance has declared that a rigorous reduction of expenditure in the various Government departments is necessary. There will be a Budget deficit of at least £8,000,000 and he will have to ask Parliament to accept the idea of fresh taxation.

M. Briand's declaration, made in the Chamber on June 9, has excited great interest in French parliamentary circles. The Socialist Radicals have decided that M. Berteaux who has just been elected Vice-President of the Chamber shall interpellate the Government on their behalf. It is understood that the object of the interpellation will be to obtain some information with regard to the methods of financing the Old-Age Pensions Bill and the general question of financial reform in its bearings upon the establishment of further State monopolies and also the adoption of an Income-Tax Bill worthy of the name.

CRETE.

The Cretan Question continues to be discussed by the Governments of the Protecting Powers.

A Sofia correspondent has reason to believe that the attempts of the Central European Press to sow mistrust between Turkey and Great Britain have completely failed. It is perfectly understood by the Turkish Government in spite of misrepresentations, that British policy towards Crete has undergone no change whatever.

The Paris "Temps" rebukes the German and the Austrian newspapers for their impolitic campaign against the Protecting Powers, pointing out that Germany and Austria-Hungary are the very Powers which have caused the Turkish Government most difficulties during the last eighteen months.

A Paris correspondent learns that the exchange of views between the Protecting Powers in regard to Crete has proceeded very rapidly during the last few days, and should Cretans provoke their active interference the plan of intervention would not require to be elaborated. It is ready, it is framed in view of all eventualities and it would be effective.

A Constantinople correspondent learns on good authority that the Porte will not send a further Note to the four Protecting Powers pending the announcement of their decision. Sir Edward Grey's statements in the House of Commons have produced a reassuring effect in Constantinople.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" says that from conversations with important personages during the last few days he is led to conclude that no serious conflict is likely to arise over the Cretan question, at least for the present. A grave situation would, however, be created should the Cretans resolve to send Deputies to the Greek Assembly next September, as Turkey would not tolerate their admission to that body.

RUSSIA.

Discussing possible candidates for the St. Petersburg Embassy in the event of Sir Arthur Nicholson's acceptance of the Under-Secretaryship at the Foreign Office, the "Novoe Vremya" says that whoever may be chosen by King George V. will be received in Russia with hearty friendliness. The transfer of Sir Arthur Nicholson who had such a large share in Anglo-Russian rapprochement, would be regarded as "another testimony of England's intention to uphold the policy she has adopted towards Russia."

The second and third readings of the Finnish Bill were passed by the Duma on June 10. The Octoberists, wishing to amend the Bill, voted against the renewal of the guillotine, but they failed to obtain the co-operation of the Opposition forces, and were defeated by 98 votes to 85. The clauses affecting schools, the Press, and meetings were carried by majorities averaging 125 to 80. One amendment was carried prohibiting any alteration of the clauses of the Bill expect by the Sovereign's initiate.

A Bill to abolish the Jewish Pale has been introduced in the Duma. The measure is supported by 160 Deputies, comprising the Opposition, and some Octobrists.

AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION.

A recent dinner of the African Society at the Trocadero Restaurant was followed by an address on "Recent Progress in Nyasaland" by Sir Alfred Sharp (Governor of the Protectorate). Sir Clement L. Hill presided and among those present were Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, Sir J. and Lady Smalman Smith, Major J. A. Burdon, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., Professor E. A. Minchin and Major E. J. Lugard, D. S. O.

Sir Alfred Sharpe said at the present day Nyasaland was in a very satisfactory condition having had no wars or disturbances for thirteen years and the natives were absolutely contented and satisfied with British rule. Government had for the last five or six years strained every nerve to foster native cotton cultivation. It had been an uphill work, but now the matter had been set going it looked as if in the southern districts native cotton would be largely extended in the near future. Other products of the Protectorate were tea, chillies, fibre, and rubber. On the eastern side of the Mlanje mountains were some 20,000 acres of land well suited for tea, the export of which last year was twelve tons. With regard to rubber, the only tree which appeared to be really suited for cultivation in East Africa was the Ceara. The climate was not hot and damp enough for Para. It had been calculated that Ceara rubber in Nyasaland cost about 2s. 6d. per lb. to place on the home market. In conclusion, he stated that he had spent the greater part of the last twenty-two years in Nyasaland, and he added that he was not returning, but he knew that he should in the future many a time feel a yearning to go back.

Sir Frederick Lugard said that the record to which they had just listened of recent progress in Nyasaland was one of which they might be justly proud. There were three things requisite for successful African administration—patience tact, and continuity, and the greatest of these was continuity. In Sir Alfred Sharpe they had the embodiment of all three, but they had the perfection of the last, and it was due to the long continuity of his administration in Nyasaland that unbroken progress there had taken place. His first met Sir Alfred Sharpe in Nyasaland in 1888. At that time the slave trade was rampant throughout the whole country in its very worst and most fiendish forms. He returned to England to lay the facts before the people at home, and endeavour to organise a system of steamers on the lake and to raise more troops in order to suppress the slave trade. Mr. Cecil Rhodes came forward generously and offered to bear the cost of the whole undertaking. However, the late Lord Salisbury took up their case, and the declaration of a Protectorate followed. Referring to Sir Clement Hill, he said that in him, as head of the African Department of the Foreign Office, he and other men "on the spot" had always found sympathy and kindness and one who generously appreciated their labours. (Cheers).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DECLINE OF THE TIGHT SKIRT.

Half-mourning frocks writes a Paris Correspondent, are naturally an object of great interest to English women, in view of the fact that the time when the half-mourning order will be in force is fast approaching. Many charming models are to be seen, among them a beautiful and original gown in voile-de-Ninon. The groundwork of this is sprinkled liberally with small black spots, while the dress is of the slightly gathered order, a Marie Antoinette fichu of the same voile, but striped in black, and having a narrow edge of black Liberty satin, being draped round the shoulders. This fichu is crossed over the bust, and the ends are continued down the skirt obliquely, one towards the right and the other to the left, not meeting behind, but each ending on the back of the jupe under a soft, full chou. At the knees there commences a deep flounce of the same striped mate rial, the lines running horizontally instead of perpendicularly, and the lowest black stripe having a narrow fold of black satin as an edge. This flounce is laid in deep flat pleats, giving great width round the feet. The skirt is, as usual, round and short. Many new models which are being prepared show this particular feature of a full flounce, and are more than grateful to the eye after the narrow Directoire skirts that have been so largely adopted. As a matter of fact, it seems to point conclusively to the speedy decline of these tight and uncomfortable models, and there will be few women to regret their waning popularity.

CORSAGE A LA LANCRET.

Another handsome frock for smart occasions had a very full skirt of white voile-de-Ninon falling in gathers from waist to knee, where it was caught together and turned under. From this point there fell a full double flounce of voile in flat pleats, while the corsage a la Lancret was carried out in black and white brocade, swathed in plain folds tightly round the figure, with a square decolletage and a guimpe of lace. Batiste has provided the material for a number of pretty gowns, and when half-mourning is fully adopted foulard will most essentially come into its own again. The foulard idea is, in fact, very prevalent, and, the spot, cube, or diamond on a white gown makes a very effective frock according to the coming style. The summer gown for morning wear is fashioned in one piece, and is made with a round skirt, while, although some of these are a little narrow at the foot, the reaction against the tight jupe which was mentioned above has resulted in their being fashioned with a killed flounce, giving many yards' circumference disguised and disimulated within its folds.

THE CURTAILED TUNIC.

A model in white batiste with diamonds of black scattered over it is slightly gathered in at the waist, while its fulness is caught into a deep hem of plain black batiste. The corsage has a narrow facing of black batiste all round the decolletage, while the plisse lingerie collar is tied with a black cravat and the guimpe is of tucked and hemstitched lawn. Dresses built on such a plan, as well as the tunic frocks, have a tendency to introduce a line round the figure at the same point—viz., a trifle below the knees. There is, however, an attempt in the new models to raise this line, and some pretty frocks have a kind of modified tunic overdress, the lowest edge of which is only about eight or ten inches below the waist, while some are even less. This is obviously an expedient which would be trying to a short, full figure, and only the tall and slight ought by right to embark upon it. An example was carried out in lawn, finely drawn, with the decolletage and shoulder yoke of embroidery spread perfectly flat and plain with very good effect. A short distance below the waist occurred a broad band of embroidery, which gathered in the fulness, while below this again the folds of the white lawn were brought under a very deep hem flounce of the embroidery, which formed the bottom of the skirt and reached to the knees. Has this been in black instead of white the result would have been more becoming to the figure, and the all-black mourning gown of the moment could well be treated in this fashon without the broadening effect it would have in grey, white, or mauve.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In the House of Commons, on June 14, Mr. Shackleton moved for leave to bring in the Bill for the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women occupiers. In a short, earnest speech, he explained that the measure had been prepared with the object of conciliating all those who were in favour of the enfranchisement of women. He went on to say that the communications which he had received showed that the Bill satisfied all factions for the moment, a statement which caused some derisive laughter. The object of the measure was to make it possible for those women who now had the right to vote at municipal elections to vote in parliamentary elections. He admitted frankly that this restricted reform did not satisfy him, and that he advocated it as the insinuation of the thin end of the wedge. In this time of truce upon the great constitutional question he hoped the Government would be able to provide facilities for the further stages of the measure.

Mr. F. E. Smith, who opposed the motion, said the speech just delivered showed clearly what the pretended unanimity on this subject amounted to. It simply meant that the different sections had united to capture the first redoubt in their way in order afterwards to break down the other defences. It was idle to suppose that a House of Commons elected on other issues was going to decide in a few hours a question upon which the country was so sharply divided, and it was not likely that the Government would provide facilities. For Ministers were certainly not unanimous upon the question of woman suffrage. By himself and those who shared his views the most determined resistance would be offered to the Bill.

When the question that leave be given was put, a division was challenged, but the challenge was not repeated, and the measure was read a first time amid cheers.

A memorial has been sent to the Prime Minister from a number of writers urging the desirability of granting full facilities for the Women suffrage Bill promoted by the Conciliation Committee.

THE will has been proved of Mrs. Julia Florentia Mulock, of The Old Rectory, North Cheriton, Templecombe, Somerset, who died April 20, aged sixty-eight, Mrs. Mulock had a remarkable career. She was a grand-daughter of General Sir Robert Sale, and was born a prisoner of war in the hands of the Afghans in the year 1842. Her father, Captain J. D. Sturt, perished with the rest of the Army in the Khyber, and her mother, after surviving the horrors of the Khybar, was murdered in the Mutiny, with her stepfather, Colonel Holmes. She married Colonel T. E. Mulock, accompanying him through Madri Campaign where he won his C. B. One of her sons was killed in India after going through the Egyptian campaign, and one died on board the troopship *Serapis* on his way out. Mrs. Mulock left estate valued at £661 8s. 11d. gross, with net personalty £164 13s. 3d.

The Economy of "Paisley Flour" is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

WOMAN'S

CHARMS

Of Skin, Hands and Hair Preserved by

CUTICURA

For preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for allaying minor irritations of the skin and scalp and imparting a velvety softness; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and, in short, for every use in promoting skin health and bodily purity, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unsurpassed.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLOUR VISION AT SEA.

A further development has arisen out of the case of Mr. John Trattles who, on the ground of defective colour vision, was lately arraigned by the Board of Trade who declined to grant him his First Mate's certificate, the examination for which he had passed and who furthermore, called upon him to surrender a certificate for Second Mate of which he was already in possession. It will be remembered that the Board of Trade instituted special Inquiry, presided over by Sir Francis Mowatt, G. C. B., assisted by Mr. John Dickinson, a Metropolitan Magistrate. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild defended Mr. Trattles and, after a long hearing, Mr. Trattles' certificate was returned to him by the Court, the Board being mulcted in costs. The Guild have lately addressed representations to the Board on the matter of Mr. Trattles' First Mate's certificate and this has now been granted to him.

Arising out of this case, the Board of Trade advise the Guild that they are about to appoint a small Departmental Committee to advise them as to what changes, if any, appear advisable in the system of sight tests now in force. It is not intended that representatives from Shipping bodies shall sit on this Committee, the Board informing the Guild that they have deliberately decided to avoid this method of constituting the Committee as unsuitable, having regard to the nature of the subject to be investigated and the number of interests that would require to be represented. In this connection Sir Walter J Howell, H. C. B. on behalf of the Board, states that they will not themselves be represented upon the Committee. They will, however, tender evidence as to matters within their knowledge and it is hoped that a similar course will be adopted by other persons and bodies interested, including the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuttz.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M S
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr J Marsack .....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M S
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
R I M S Pelinarus ..Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 1.

Arabia .....1198 Palmer .....P & O S N & Co
Beane .....1899 Barrand ...Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson ...Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla .....W&A Graham & Co
Den of Ruthven..3110 Thomson ...Killick Nixon & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Parlett .....W&A Graham& Co
Folmuna .....2546 Eyken.....
Gresham .....2447 Thompson...W&A Graham& Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack ...Andrew...Yuel & Co
Linga..... 951 Cathush .....M M & Co
Magna ..... 772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera.....1961 Rose .....M M & Co
Nairang.....2862 Crebbin .....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Rohmania .....1872 Coats .....B & P S N & Co
Seirstad .....617 Larsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley..R & H S N & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite..W&A Graham & Co
Strathden .....2840 Mason .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly .....2783 MacMahon...W & A G & Co
Upada .....3382 Wilshet.....M M & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Chybasen	3391	Wadge	Antwerp	8-7	M M & Co
B Lawada	3289	Lane	Calcutta	2 7	M M & Co
C&R City of Glasgow	4179	Greenhorn	Kamchi	4 7	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Clan Cumming	3107	Gourlay	Tuticorin	7 7	James Finlay & Co
F Himalaia	3152	Scoppinich	Hamburg	10 7	T Morrison & Co
H Badria	1613	Collinson	Aden	2 7	G Jewaji & Sons
M Salsette	2391	Lewallin	Aden	9 7	P & O S N & Co
N Sandsend	6480	Clark	M'borough	7 7	W & A Graham & Co
O Harmonic	1826	Rai	Antwerp	2 7	W & A Graham & Co
P Sparta	1728	Tutt	Hamburg	8 7	W & A Graham & Co
Q Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	8 7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Homayun	2154	Milony	Jeddah	5 7 B & P S N & Co
3	Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	8 7 J Mackintosh & Co
4	Newby Hall	2841	Parker	Liverpool	2 7 Killick Nixon & Co
5	Markgraf	2325	Timm	Zanzibar	8 7 A Strandis & Co
7	Oceana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	16 7 W & A Graham & Co
8	Nizam	2041	McGonnell	Calcutta	2 7 T Morrison & Co
9	Ula	3426	Scott	Java	4 7 M M & Co
20&11	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	6 7 P & O S N & Co
12&13	Oceana	3507	Bruce	London	2-7 P & O S N & Co
15	Fakhri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	5 7 B & H S N Co
16	Waroonga	1609	Chappell	Basreh	4 7 M M & Co

Offside Q

Quorimba	4937	Smith	Calcutta	2 7	M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	M'gon	2 7 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	1 7 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	5 7 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	B'nager	5 7 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Arabia	Palmer.....	London June 10

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Bingo Maru.....	Parseus ...	Kobe
	China	Bergugliau ...	Trieste
	Crossby	Wamsley	Port Said
	Nizam	Gonnell	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—Steamer Nairang for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident left Mombassa for Bombay on the 30th ultimo via Lamu.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR GENOA.

Newby Hall s—1,036 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 406 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Oceana s—400 tons old iron, G Hoosein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybasea s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Sparta s—300 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.
Magdala s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Meganlal; 3,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales sawri cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 225 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 85 bales hemp and 300 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Himalaya s—625 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 111 cwts myrabollams, J Canji; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 330 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Himalaya s—165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Dunrobin s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—35 cwts almonds, Y L Hingkee; 60 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—250 bales twist, K and A S Framji; 250 bales twist, C Shawanidas; 400 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 708 of 1897.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSUFBHOY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Sootar Chawl Street, in the City of Bombay..... Plaintiff

Versus

ESMAILJEE ABDUL HOOSEIN, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay.

2. ABDUL KAYUM ABDOOL HOOSEIN, also Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Kapadwanj, Zilla Kaira, in the presidency of Bombay and

3. AMINABOO, wife of TYABALLI AHMEDJI, residing at Kapadwanj aforesaid..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 12th day of April, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the aforesaid 3rd defendant Aminaboo, widow of Tyaballi Ahmedji, in the following properties,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Dhanji Street (Moombadevi), in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 671 to 674, Street Nos. 45 to 53, and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by the said Dhunji Street, on or towards the South by the property of Framji Jamsetji Kukanaandon, or towards the North by the property of Framji Ardesher Chokesy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Municipal land or ground with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Cannaught Road in the Island and Registration Sub Distrirot of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little, more or less, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7447 (6), Street No. 2E, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkadas Goverdhandas, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Nowroji Hormanji Patel, on or towards the South by the said Cannaught Road, and on or towards the North by the Improvement Trust Land.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 25th day of July, 1910 lodge in my office a statement by oath on solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 25th Day of May, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Asst. Commissioner.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 2nd July, 1910.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.

SCIENCE is made to do service in every possible direction without perhaps altering the fate of individuals in any marked degree, though it changes men's methods and the face of the world pretty considerably. The latest views of thinkers on the great mysteries of Heredity and Environment are being eagerly quoted to back up the theory that juvenile emigrants are more desirable from the point of view of the country to be colonised than adults. Mrs. Close, Dr. Barnardo and sundry British emigrant societies have experimented by establishing farm homes in different parts of Canada to which children are sent from England and gradually trained. The results seem to satisfy both sides that the young emigrants fall easily into the farming ways and ideas of the Dominion, and become really useful farm hands when of an age to earn their living. This change in the system of emigration comes just when the countries that receive the adult emigrant from England's large towns, and especially from London, make serious objection to him. The too general experience of this type is that he is an undesirable, bearing the indelible marks of slum-land and of a deteriorated race. A writer in the "Times" insists that the bad qualities of urban emigrants, moral and physical, though mostly moral, are the result of environment alone, and that if removed early enough to better conditions the men would develop into quite normal individuals. He frankly admits that this is not at all the popular belief, viz; that bad qualities are inherited and even accentuated from generation to generation. The public persist in the formula, "Like father, like son," though there must be just as many "unlikes" to record. It is not easy to remember always that the human being owes his character to both forces, heredity and environment; people do not discriminate, for the Nature and the Nurture Schools of thought hold such contradictory views that confusion is the result in the minds of most men in the street. Sir Francis Galton says a duckling may not be entitled to lay claim to the "specific knowledge" or "definite belief" which Dr. Ray Lankester maintains are impossible of transmission, but even when being reared by a hen, the wee duck takes to the water with the confidence of an ardent believer in his untried swimming powers or in the sustaining strength of the water, his fussy environment meanwhile doing all she can to put him off and implant fear of water in his young heart. Monkeys naturally dread snakes from their earliest moments. The young cuckoo, untaught, utters his own note when grown up, though he has had every chance of learning to chirp like his fellow-nestlings. Fowls from incubators; the most neutral of educators, follow the family calling implicitly, as do fish from fish-farms. Even the silk-worm moth, bred in captivity, works after the identical fashion of its forefathers, without a hint from outside.

In spite of all this it cannot be denied that environment does modify the character and behaviour of human beings, although we are every day reminded of the strength of heredity in the physical traits and tricks that reappear in the sons and daughters of parents who died before they could exert any influence on their offspring. It is safe, however, to think that the children of slum-parents do not enter the world with slum-characters, but acquire them if reared in that environment. Transplanted early enough they have every chance of acquiring good qualities. This theory has been verified repeatedly and is daily more actively put in practice. Medical men hold that the majority of children are born healthy, the conditions in which they are reared being the real causes of any weakness. Better surroundings, care and good nurture will improve the physical, moral and mental characters of even an unhealthy, abnormal child. One cheerful-minded doctor declared that "Environment knocks heredity into a cocked hat," and the "Times" writer thinks his statement sound, though the logic is deplorable. The weakness of the environment theory is that it denies the inheritance of good as well as bad qualities when they are only acquired and holds that inherent good and inherent bad characters have an equal chance. It is very well for learned Societies to pursue the teaching of Mendel and to dream of wonders to be worked by Eugenics, but in the rough and tumble of existence the improvement in the environment of the rising generation is about all that philanthropists or even the State can hope to accomplish. If emigration is to help to solve the problem and be made to benefit the emigrant and the country which he chooses for his new home, it seems reasonable to conclude that the right environment for young emigrants is in the land of their adoption, and the younger they go thither, the more easily will they adopt themselves to its conditions and the better chance have they of becoming useful citizens. We hear nothing but praise of the Barnardo boys and girls, 1,221 of whom are boarded out in Canada, while many more have found situations suited to their age and capabilities. They were all city waifs and strays coming from the lowest social strata. Good environment has brought 98 per cent. of them to a normal type and raised many far above it,

Mrs. Close, a wise woman, decided some years ago that children would be better if they had their preliminary nurture, training and schooling in Canada rather than in institutions in England. She acquired for this purpose in 1906 a farm in New Brunswick where the climate is a happy mean between the stern and the mild. In a highly cultivated region where all the resources of civilization are available a farm of 185 acres with a large farmhouse and a smaller one accommodates 20 children. Here parties of pale, anæmic looking boys and girls have come at intervals since 1906, and they have improved so much and worked so well that a second and a third farm settlement are in immediate contemplation. The children learn the whole series of farm operations, and will be ready, at 15, to work at higher wages than the untaught farm-hand or lately landed immigrant. The neighbouring farmers approve of the venture and keep a strict but helpful watch on the institution. Children can be maintained and taught here for less than a third of the cost in England. An Australian writing from Queensland to the "Times" asks what has happened to the Englishmen of long ago that they do not come to Australia. He says that German immigrants are given the preference to British for several reasons. The Teuton, though more outspoken, is keener to settle down to any billet; he does not mind being shown or taught any work, perhaps because he has had a disciplinary military training. The Germans seem to be, and probably are, more capable. Whoever else is out of work, and plenty are, a German is never among them. Other writers from abroad answering queries as to why Germans are preferred, say they are soberer and more reliable, more amenable to discipline, more intelligent and of superior physique. The wages are the same for all, so that it is not a question of wages. The foreman of some railway works went so far as to describe the English workmen who presented themselves as "a narrow-chested discontented crowd." The Australian above quoted went on to say that if he might offer advice he would suggest two remedies, one economic, to make work on the land profitable and healthy, and the other educational, to give every boy and young man in Great Britain sound physical and disciplinary training and inspire them with an ardent patriotism, in other words Tariff Reform and compulsory military service. This advice may be excellent, but why train British youth simply to send them to swell and improve the population of the Colonies. An elevated type of Briton should be welcome to stay at home and to raise the standard of his own race.

A GREAT POLITICAL ANNIVERSARY.

It is sixty years today since Sir Robert Peel died and England lost the greatest statesman of the first half of the nineteenth century. It is a great political anniversary, well worthy of commemoration by Englishmen all over the world. Two generations have gone by and though both of them produced statesmen coming up to Peel in many respects, yet neither has brought forth another quite like him. A little more than thirty years after his death passed away Disraeli who may be said to have occupied in the minds of his countrymen in the succeeding generation something like the position of Peel. The next generation, the one which is now passing away, saw the end of the career of another statesman, Gladstone, whom many of his admirers consider as the equal of Peel, if not, indeed, superior to him. The latter was, in fact, nearer Peel than his rival, for Disraeli made his great name in foreign politics, whilst Peel as well as Gladstone show best in domestic politics. Peel was eminently pacific in his policy, towards foreign countries, whilst under Disraeli we ran the risk of wars with foreign Powers whom he was disposed to treat in cavalier fashion. In fact, the latter had modelled himself on his rival Palmerston who, though a Whig, outdid habitually the later Jingoism of the Tories. The hestoring attitude of Palmerston in the Don Pacifico dispute with Greece is historical; it has become doubly so because Peel spoke for the last time in the House of Commons on this dispute. He condemned in strong terms the conduct of the Whig leader, who was however justified by a majority of 46 in the House on this occasion. On the next day Peel met with the accident while he was riding, which proved fatal and carried him off after four days' intense pain and suffering. Disraeli was of his Tory party, but had combined four years earlier with the Whigs to oust him from power for having committed the unpardonable sin, from the party point of view, of sacrificing the Tory principle of protection, by passing the repeal of the Corn Laws. He had also once before on the occasion of the passing of Catholic Emancipation in 1829 sacrificed the cherished principles of his party. On both these occasions he gave up his party to serve, as he said, his country.

But the Tories did not easily forgive him for what they called his tergiversation and even treachery, and long pursued him even after death with these charges. His untimely end under pathetic circumstances produced great effect at the time, and all parties combined in their sorrow. Queen Victoria, whose great Prime Minister he had been, voiced the opinion of the whole country when she wrote in one of her lately published letters, "the sorrow and grief at his death are most touching, and the country mourns over him as over a father." He had come to possess his Sovereign's confidence completely. Her sorrow and that of her Consort—Albert, she said, 'feels he has lost a second father'—were genuine and lasting. Though he did not meddle much in European politics and confined himself as much as possible to the sphere of home politics and reforms, his influence was felt in other countries also. The Queen's uncles, the King of the Belgians, did not exaggerate when he wrote to his Royal niece, "you and Albert lose in him a friend whose moderation, correct judgment, great knowledge of every thing connected with the country, can never be found again. Europe had in him a benevolent and a truly wise statesman." Peel was quite alive to the charge of ruining his party and left behind a complete documentary vindication, which, when published six years after his death, went far to clear up misunderstandings under which he had long laboured. His conduct on critical occasions towards his party was still farther vindicated nearly half a century after his death by the late Mr. Gilbert Parker in the long belated biography of the statesman. After two generations we can now judge him calmly when his own motives and springs of conduct are laid bare before us.

BOMBAY CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Committee recently appointed to consider what should be the future constitution of the Engineering Department under the Bombay Corporation has presented its report, and its conclusions are by no means unanimous. The minutes of dissent which are added by four members spin out the document into quite a lengthy one, but it seems to us that the decision of the majority, which need not necessarily be a conclusive one, is the best that could be reached for the present at any rate. The Committee had to decide whether the policy of decentralisation which has been followed by making the Water Department a separate one under its own engineer should be continued as regards the other sections of the Engineering office by placing them each in charge of a Deputy Engineer, subordinate to the head of the whole department. The argument in favour of that course was that the Executive Engineer has at present more work than he can properly do and that efficiency would be gained if he were relieved of some of his responsibility for minor matters and became more of an advisory officer to the Commissioner. This may ultimately prove to be the case, but at present surely a patient policy will be the better one. The Corporation have just recently relieved the Executive Engineer of a large and important section of his duties by taking the Water Department out of his hands, and making its headship a new and separate appointment. This must relieve of a great deal of work and the Corporation will be wise to wait until experience has shown the effect of this change before proceeding to others and undertaking the expenditure which they will incur. This view apparently has been taken by the Committee which has been empowered to fill the office of Executive Engineer when it shortly falls vacant and they are about to advertise the appointment on its present terms.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tollinton will officiate as Chief Secretary, Punjab, until Mr. Fenton returns from leave.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Devanha" with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Aden 11 p. m. on Thursday last.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made whereby the Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster General, will be enabled to make a long tour next cold weather.

IT is notified that five days quarantine is being imposed at Constantinople on ships arriving from Port Said, owing to the increase of plague there.

THE Madras Government have no intention of arranging for the repatriation of the Transvaal deportees. Other aspects of the question are pending before the Government of India.

IN consequence of Mr. C. A. Graham's departure from India, Mr. A. M. Monteath, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been elected president of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

THE District Magistrate of Mymensing is enquiring into a serious charge of drawing Government money on false travelling bills, against the Excise Income Tax Deputy Collector of Mymensing.

THUS the *Daily Telegraph*, which takes such an intelligent interest in Indian affairs, relating the Savarkar case in London:—"Abetting the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik Theatre, on December 21, 1909."

MR. E. FAHEY, chief clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed a Deputy Registrar on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Fahey took over charge of his office yesterday and worked as a Registrar of the Court which was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 247 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 311. The death-rate was 11·7 per mill, the mean for the the previous years being 36·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera, 1; Small pox, 2; fevers, 84; bowel complaints, 70; and other causes 154.

THE members of the Japanese Imperial Naval Commission were received by Mr. McKenna at the Admiralty on June 14. The First Lord of the Admiralty, who was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Arthur Wilson, gave the visitors a cordial welcome on behalf of the Government and the British Navy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THOUGH the appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge to succeed the Earl of Minto has greatly disappointed the friends of Lord Kitchener and has not been received here with enthusiasm, it is generally welcomed as, perhaps, the best possible choice in the circumstances. Only in one quarter has there been any expressions of disapproval and the fact that the people to whom I allude are dissatisfied makes the rest of us more disposed to applaud the action of the Government in offering the post to the distinguished diplomatist whose qualifications must be better known to him than to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Dr. Rutherford. The former referred to the matter in a speech he made at a Labour Conference in Leicestershire. He said that at a time when all our difficulties in India centred around the introduction of some form of Parliamentary government it was the duty of the Liberal Secretary of State for India to send out a man accustomed to Parliamentary government and who had the Parliamentary spirit and Parliamentary genius. We had far too many Civil servants in India, and that type of man was a bad type to send out to be Viceroy just now. He was bound to say that the experience of the new Viceroy as negotiator and adviser in Russian affairs had not increased their confidence in his good judgment or democracy of heart. He begged of him to cultivate the Parliamentary spirit of give and take before he went out, if he had not already done so. It was, I am sure, only Mr. Macdonald's extreme modesty that prevented his adding that he would be willing between now and November to give Sir Charles Hardinge the needful lessons in the Parliamentary spirit. The *Daily Chronicle* directly it received the official announcement of the appointment seems to have sent a member of its staff to the ex-member for Brentford. I do not imagine that Dr. Rutherford knew any more about the Viceroy-designate than the average member of Parliament, but that of course is a detail. "I think this appointment", he is reported to have said, "a fatal blunder. India wants a strong Liberal with great driving power, with intense faith in his principles and a determination to apply them—a man of imagination, a man who will carry out a bold policy of conciliation, a man of the type of Lord Canning and Lord Ripon." Forgetting the real reason why Viscount Gladstone is now a Governor-General instead of Home Secretary, Dr. Rutherford went on to say:—"It was a wise step to send a distinguished member of the Cabinet to South Africa. India, too, needs a good man; in fact one of the very best man in the Cabinet. If I were asked whom I would suggest I should say unhesitatingly Mr. Winston Churchill or Mr. Lewis Harcourt." In parenthesis I may point out that India showed unmistakeably some time ago that it did not want Mr. Churchill, and does Dr. Rutherford know that the position would have been accepted by Mr. Harcourt? No doubt, the Indian Viceroyalty is an exalted position, but it is a significant fact that none of those who have held in recent years, except Lord Ripon, attained to Cabinet rank until they came back. But let us return to Mr. Rutherford. "I know," he adds, "that India was looking for a strong man—one whose personality would appeal to the millions whom we govern there. I desire in no way to make any personal attack upon Sir Charles Handinge, but having regard to the fact that he has been brought up in official and diplomatic circles, I think he is the last man whom a Liberal Government should think of appointing. I understand Sir Charles is *persona grata* at Court, but we don't want Court appointments in this democratic age." What blissful innocence! The Cocoa Press, as it is irreverently described, is somewhat divided in opinion on the subject of Sir Charles Hardinge's fitness for his new calling. "The plain conclusion," says the *Daily News*, "is that the Government, in considering the possible appointments, have decided that the nature of the situation in India to-day is such that an unconventional appointment, directed solely by the consideration of statesmanship, ought to be made. The boldness of the step is wholly commendable, and all of a piece with that willingness to do the novel but necessary thing which has been one of the marked features of Mr. Asquith's period of power . . . For our part we cast no doubt whatever on the propriety of the Government's choice: the very strangeness of it is a guarantee of its having been made with a full measure of deliberation." The *Morning Leader* professes to have every confidence in Lord Morley's judgment of men, "but it is surely singular, and not entirely satisfactory that a Liberal Government should choose, to preside over the destinies of India at a time when the political aspirations of its peoples are coming everyday more to the fore, a diplomatist, trained in purely official life, who has given no public proof of aptitude or taste for handling great administrative problems or politics in the wider sense at home." The *Star* finds itself driven to think of "the analogous cases of Lord Cromer and Lord Milner, Civil servants, who were competent officials but who lacked the supreme gifts of sympathy and imagination." It hopes, however, that Sir Charles Hardinge will not turn out to be another Cromer or another Milner, and has the right to believe that neither Mr. Asquith nor Lord Morley "would consent to the appointment of a Viceroy who is not at one with Liberal ideas on Indian affairs." As to Sir Charles Hardinge's politics, his upbringing was of course Conservative, but the best diplomatists are not party men and like his old chief, Lord Dufferin, are acceptable to Liberals as well as Conservatives. In some of the more laudatory comments on Sir Charles Hardinge, the writers praise the appointment, because they anticipate that he will stand up to the India Office when it attempts to override the judgment of the men on the spot more than a mere politician would do. I am not so sure of that. I should say that the training of a diplomatist might naturally be expected to produce qualities of a more yielding kind. Certainly of Lord Dufferin it used to be said that he was like putty in the hands of the Secretary of State even when that Secretary of State was a man of infinitely inferior calibre than himself. But there are diplomatists and diplomatists; and Sir Charles Hardinge may possess qualities that even Lord Dufferin with all his great gifts did not possess. According to the *Times* Sir Charles, these qualities include a statesmanlike grasp of affairs, great administrative ability and a remarkable capacity for hard work. Moreover as all who know him declare Sir C. Hardinge is a man of perfectly serene temper, fine presence and charming manners. Added to which he has that precious but rare gift—sympathy. What more is wanted?

A MUSEUM IN THE AIR.

Faire des chateaux en Espagne—if it is not too brutal a way of putting it—was the futile task set himself by the gentlemen, who, before a small though not unrepresentative meeting at Caxton Hall on Monday, explained his scheme for the erection on the banks of the Thames of a palatial Indian Museum as a memorial of the late King. The project I should say was still-born, but if it ever had any life there was precious little left after the discussion. Even Professor Boyd Dawkins, who may be described as Mr. Black's chief supporter, while he insisted upon the desirability of London possessing a "central" institution of the kind suggested condemned the proposed site, which by the way is not as the author with singular inaccuracy states "next door to the nascent County Council Hall." If he had taken the trouble to walk to the Westminster Bridge end of the Thames Embankment and glanced across the river he would have seen that there is a considerable amount of space between the nascent Hall and the "plain, bulky, rectangular brick building," in other words the India Store Department. It must be said in justice to Mr. Black however, that with one exception none of speakers at the meeting really objected to the plea for a new Indian Museum *per se*; objections were based on the absolute impracticability of the idea for pecuniary and other reasons. Perhaps the most effective contribution to the debate was that made by Sir George Birdwood. On his being called upon to speak, he said he did not feel disposed to do so, but on the Chairman saying that he must, continued "Well my hesitation is this, I am constantly asked to bless this project and I can only damn it. I mean that, at a glance, I recognise it as a case of 'Don't you wish you may get it.' It's an admirable paper Mr. C. E. D. Black has laid before us, and Mr. Chisholm's design in the Gujerati *guise* of Saracenic architecture is perfect in every way, but where is the money to come for it all? When at the climax of Mr. Chisholm's enthusiastic description of his proposed Museum building I quietly asked, 'the cost?' You observed, how the question staggered his humanity! and how conscience-strickenly he uttered forth his estimate for it, 'at from £700,000 to £800,000!' But believe me, a building of that size and style, will run into £900,000 or £1,000,000 and that prodigious sum will not include the cost of the site, which, moreover, is not to be had, we may make sure of that. Of course, we would all like the Museum and all like Mr. Chisholm's delightful building for it, and the site he has set his heart upon; but who is going to pay for it? Not the natives of England,—not a single sixpence: and certainly it should not be the people of India. A great national Museum is wanted in India more than in England, and if Indians are to be looked for to contribute to such a Museum, their contributions should all go to complete the Victoria Memorial Museum at Calcutta; or to provide a similar museum in Bombay before their money is asked on behalf of another Indian Museum in London; which moreover after being put up may be abandoned to an ignominious fate similar to that which has so scandalously been allowed to overtake the Imperial Institute. We have been told that the Germans have an All-India Museum all to themselves in Berlin. Well, the Germans do such things, and we do not—anhappily. You see the Germans are really better Englishmen than the English themselves—that is the whole political difficulty between Germany and England at this moment. But the Scots are better Germans than the Germans themselves; and Dr. Forbes Watson, the aboriginal originator of Mr. Black's Museum scheme, was one of the ablest, sleuthest, and perfervidest of Scots, and if he, backed as he was by all the Chambers of Commerce in England, and by the support of all our younger politicians, 'on the make,' could not carry out his scheme,—who is going to do so now?—now that the original Museum collections have been distributed to the British and Jermyn Street, and Kew, and South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museums, and to the Imperial Institute? Mr. Black, from his position while at the India Office, must have known all about the fifteen years' struggle of Dr. Forbes Watson on behalf of his pet project; and at all events I do; for it was I, under the instructions imposed on me by the Secretary of State in Council, who carried out the distribution of the old India Museum collections, the geological collection being sent to Jermyn Street; the botanical to Kew; the commercial to the Imperial Institute; the antiquarian to the British Museum; and the art collection to the Oriental Section of the South Kensington Museum. This distribution put these collections to their very best use for India, and at a saving to the revenues of India of close on £11,000 a year. Now, the art collections have been taken across the road to the new Victoria and Albert Galleries, where they are being rearranged with the art collections from other countries under the technical heads of 'material.' I am really indignant with Professor Boyd Dawkins for misrepresenting this rearrangement of the collection by comparing it to rearranging a sentence of writing—say a stanza of Shelley's—by putting together all the letters, a, b, and c, et cetera, in the words composing it, and then asking you to make what you can of it. The arrangement by material means simply putting all the art objects from every country, in stone all together, and similarly all the objects of gold and silver, and again of wood, and cotton and silk and wool, and so on, and so on: and surely every one interested in the history, and character, and significance of the achievements of Indian Art should be deeply grateful to have for the first time this opportunity of studying them by thus comparing them with similar artistic objects from other countries. At least I am profoundly grateful for the opportunity—which is of the utmost advantage for India, and of all other artistic countries placed in the comparison. The comparative method is the only true and scientific method of studying art; and with a scholar and savant like Sir Cecil Smith at the head of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Indian Art may be sure of having the fullest justice done it, and of arousing an interest in and gaining a reputation beyond anything yet secured for it even by the truest friends of India's just prides and glories. The Belvedere site is advocated because so central. Fiddlesticks! Every point is a centre of infinity; and the Imperial Institute, Jermyn Street, Charing Cross, the British Museum, London Bridge and Westminster Bridge are all equally central points of the infinity, that is London! Of course, I also should like to have another Indian Museum wholly and solely representative of the natural history, raw products, industries, arts and crafts, history and literature and religions of India; and above all as a trophy of the unparalleled services of India through 3,000 years in the evolution of human culture. But that as yet is but a pious wish, a 'counsel of perfection;' and if the money could be found, first of all, such a Museum ought to be established and endowed in India itself. Therefore, again, my last word as my first is—'Don't you wish you may get it?'

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THE HOME BUDGET.

HUGE DEFICIENCY TO BE MET.

Spirit Duty Untouched.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Mr. Lloyd-George was cheered on introducing the Budget. He said he had no concern about the constitutional question, but he paid attention it because it had very considerable and direct damaging influence upon the finances of the year. This had produced a deficiency of £26,248,000. He had therefore to provide for a total expenditure for 1910-11 of £198,930,000, including naval expenditure amounting to £40,500,000. He estimated the revenue at £199,791,000 leaving a surplus of £861,000. This included arrears from last year amounting to £30,046,000, of which £26,500,000 had already been collected.

Mr. Lloyd-George went on, "I will not take off the Spirit Duty. It would be a crime against the State in view of the diminution of drunkenness." (Cheers). The trade outlook, he said, was distinctly bright. Cotton promised an abundant supply.

The Chancellor anticipates an increased yield from tea of £321,000, and two and a half millions from the death duties. The rubber and oil booms had been most productive, and the stamp duty had benefited by half a million.

The surplus would be partly devoted to technical education, and partly to the removal of the pauper disqualification with regard to old age pensions, beginning from the 1st of January. The Chancellor would ultimately have a working balance of £309,000.

Mr. Redmond said Mr Asquith's promise of an Autumn session was only a crumb of comfort. The Irish opposition to the Spirit Duties was not diminished, and he was glad that the sanction of them had been deferred until the outcome of the Conference, and would be discussed in the Autumn.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Commons last night, the Tea Duty resolution was adopted without a division.

LATER

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Austen-Chamberlain condemned Mr. Lloyd-George's too optimistic and rosy view of the finances. The Liquor taxes and Stamp duties were alone productive and the former was admittedly a failure. He denounced the rash dangerous anticipations as to the future yields of other taxes. The surplus claimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was merely a work of imagination. The first fruits of land taxes had been an expenditure of £400,000 to pay the officials. The Government, instead of fulfilling pledges of economy, had increased an expenditure by eleven millions.

The Autumn session is welcomed by the Radicals, who are of opinion that the result o the Conference will be known before then otherwise the Government would not have postponed necessary business.

The Conservatives regret the postponement as a tactical move dictated by Mr. Redmond to enable the Government, if the Conference prove a failure, which is likely, to submit the Veto Bill to the Lords in the Autumn with a view to election in January.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Preliminary Steps to Annexation.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the transfer of the Korean police to Japanese control is considered as the first step towards annexation. The garrisons are being strengthened steadily.

The Minister of War proceeds to Seoul on the 15th of July to confer with the Korean Emperor.

PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A Tokio telegram states that the opening of Port Arthur to the shipping of all nations has been gazetted.

THE STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

American railways are demoralised. The leaders are from eight to ten points lower in London, and international embarrassments are feared. Failures in Berlin and Brussels are reported.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the final of the All-comers' Lawn Tennis Championship, Wilding beat Gore by 6—1 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

A NEW R. A.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Mr. Arthur Hacker has been elected to the Royal Academy.

[Mr. Arthur Hacker has made his reputation principally as a figure painter. He is the second son of Edward Hacker, the line engraver, and studied in London and Paris. His principal pictures are "Her Daughter's Legacy" 1880; Children's Prayer"; "Pelagia and Philammon" 1887; "Via Victis;" "Christ and the Magdalen;" "Annunciation;" "The Cloud"; "Leaf Drift," etc.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

Discontented Catholics.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

An official statement issued in Madrid, says the Government, has hitherto ignored the ridiculous campaign of ultra-Catholics against Government's measures with regard to religious congregations. But it anticipates danger to the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio, who are real authors of the campaign. If they have recourse to other measures, Government will be obliged to abandon the attitude of tolerance.

THE JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Great Interest Aroused.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Immense interest is being aroused by the Johnson-Jeffries fight, which will take place at Reno, in Nevada, on the 4th July. Special the trains have been arranged from everywhere in States to Reno. Seats are priced at ten to fifty dollars.

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS.

Short Time Working.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The curtailment of the output by cotton mills in both the Carolinas and Georgia has begun. Out of three million spindles, 2,750,000 will curtail production for at least a month.

EAST DORSET BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Bye-election in East Dorset has resulted as follows :—

Hon. F. E. Guest, Liberal 6,967
Colonel Nicholson, Unionist 6,375

No change.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

An Increase Shown.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Revenue for quarter shows an increase of £25,625,000 over 1909, of which £21,375,000 is due to the income-tax.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The eighth German Dreadnought has been launched at Danzig. It is named the "Oldenburg."

EMPIRE SHOOTING MATCH.

The Scores.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Empire shooting match has started as a preliminary to the Bisley meeting. The weather is rainy and squally.

At 200 and 500 yards ranges Britain scored 777, Australia 770, Canada 764, India 742, and Singapore 732. The figure target will be used at 500 yards range throughout the meeting.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

No Cause for Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

A Darjeeling correspondent wires under yesterday's date:—The whole of Darjeeling has been in an awful state of excitement this morning due to a strong rumour being about that hostile Chinese troops had massed on the Tibet frontier and that 400 British troops had left Lebong for the fronter, that during the absence of regulars, Volunteers were to garrison the station until reinforcements arrived here. On enquiry it was found that the rumour was absolutely groundless.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

No further news of any importance is available regarding the situation in Tibet. Trade Agents are at their respective posts and little or no anxiety falt for their safety and their escorts are considered sufficient for present, though they may have to be strengthened in the end.

STANDARDISATION OF OFFICIAL FORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The Government of India appointed a committee in May last with Mr. Cogswell, Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, as President, to consider the revision and standardisation of forms in the Government of India Secretariats. The Committee has just submitted a report. The net result of the recommendations is a very considerable reduction in the number of forms and envelopes now in use.

I. G. POLICE, CEYLON.

Madras Man Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The appointment is officially announced of Mr. Ivoir Edward David, Superintendent of Police, Madras, as Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, in succession to Mr. C. C. Longden, who reverts to the Indian Police after holding the appointment for five years.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

District movement of wheat is now reported in the Punjab wheat producing districts. The extent of the movement will probably be reflected in future weekly returns of railway earnings. North-Western Railway has considerable leeway to make up in consequence of the slump that has hitherto secured in the wheat export trade.

THE "TRIESTE" FOUND.

STEAMING INTO BOMBAY.

News was received at this office early this morning that the "Trieste" had been sighted some fifteen miles out of Bombay. She was then in a broken down condition and was attended by the Australian Lloyd s. s. China, which left Bombay yesterday afternoon, and a cargo steamer, which presumably had picked her up some distance further out. She was expected to be anchored in the harbour by day light, as she appeared to have effected temporary repairs and was coming in slowly under her own steam.

We give below a complete list of passengers who boarded the s.s. "Trieste" at Aden, the list of passengers from European ports having already been published :—Mr. J. E. Terry de Souza, wife, and two daughters and four children under 10 years, one servant of Mr. J. E. Terry de Souza, Lieut. G. B. Frenchard, Pte. Dhandas Shedgey, Pte. Majad Khan, Hassam Esa, Abdulla Hunsraj and wife, Harisingjee, Moladindan Ratansi and two friends, Mr. A. S. Banatwalla, Abdulhoosen and infant, Kusumbo and two children under 10 years, and one under three years, Askerbhoy, Karmali, Jafar Kassam, Ebrahim Goolahoosen, two servants of Messrs. Jamnadas and Purshotamdas, Mr. Gomes and mother, Karmali, Naran Lala, Banjamil, Messrs. Jamnadas Lalumal and Purshotamdas Mitharam, Mr. G. Taylor, Mrs. A. F. Lobo, Kasam Sumar and three friends, Molu and Budrudin and one boy under 10 years and one under 3 years, Mr. Manchershaw Chishgar and Mr. Piroshaw Baria, Shaik Alli Shaik Dawood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 1.

The report current in Bombay that the missing steamer "Trieste" had been sighted off Karachi is incorrect. It is, however, stated that on a previous occasion under similar circumstances an Austrian Lloyds' liner drifted out of her course to Bombay to within a few miles off Karachi due to the entire loss of her propeller and it is not unlikely that the "Trieste" may shortly reach here. The Austrian Lloyds' steamer "Giesler" is hourly due and had orders to keep a look out for the "Trieste," so she may even possibly be towing her in.

The "Patrick Stewart" has just arrived from the Gulf and has nothing unusual to report.

THE NEW REVENUE MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The appointment of Mr. R. W. Carlyle as permanent Revenue Member, disposes of the rumours of Mr. K. G. Gupta's return to India. Mr. Carlyle has abandoned the idea of taking leave this cold weather. Mr. Ker, Deputy Revenue Secretary, on vacating his appointment in November, will proceed home on long leave, before reverting to Bengal. It is now clear that the Commercial Membership of the Viceroy's Council, will now go to a non-official, and as soon as the announcement is made the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson will take combined leave.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The appointment of Mr. Carlyle as member of Revenue and Agriculture was officially announced in Simla on Thursday night. There was at one time a strong rumour that Lord Morley was anxious to find place in the Government of India for Mr. Gupta and it was felt his Lordship might keep the vacancy open till Mr. Sinha's retirement left room for another Indian to be appointed to the Executive Council. These surmises, says the *Pioneer*, have happily proved to be groundless, and we shall probably never hear now how near Mr. Gupta actually was to securing the membership. If however it was a choice between Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Gupta, there it can be no question at all a better choice has been made.

Mr. Maclagan's appointment, the "Pioneer" says, to the Secretaryship of the Department is an admirable one. His place as Chief Secretary, Punjab, will probably temporarily be filled by Mr Tollinton till Mr Fenton returns from leave. The Punjab may thus be without a very strenous champion in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but it gains admission instead to the Government of India Secretariat where the Provincial lambs' bleating can perhaps more easily be heard.

PUNJAB SEDITION CASE APPEALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 1.

An appeal of Lalchand Falak, convicted for sedition by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, Lahore, will be heard by Mr. Justice Ryves at the Punjab Chief Court on 4th instant.

The appeal of Nand Gopal, who was convicted for sedition and sentenced to 5 years' transportation, will be heard by Mr. Justice Shah Din to-morrow.

Lal Chand Falak has applied to the Chief Judge to permit him to argue his own case.

MESS-HOUSES ATTACHED TO COLLEGES.

Government Provision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

It was announced some time ago, that from the next session, the provision made by the Government for mess-houses attached to private colleges, would be discontinued. The heads of the colleges concerned and the University urged for the continuance of the grant. Sir Edward Baker had directed that some provision should be made for the mess-houses attached to private colleges.

SELLING GUNPOWDER WITHOUT LICENSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, fined Surendranath Mukerjee Rs. 100, for selling a flask of gunpowder without a license.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Third Provincial Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Third Provincial Conference of the Co-operative Credit Societies will be held at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, from the 23rd to the 26th instant, Mr. W. H. Buchanan, officiating Director of Agriculture, presiding.

MURDERED FOR HER JEWELLERY.

Sensational Case at Poona.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

Some three months ago, the dead body of a woman which was in an advanced state of decomposition, was discovered in a room in Bootee Street, in what was known as the Ragged School. The body when found had a smearing of pitch and oil on it and this rendered identification difficult. Enquiries were taken up by the police, they being satisfied that the woman had met her death by foul play, though the cause of death could not be given at the 'post mortem,' there being no external marks of violence, and the body being in an advanced state of decomposition. In connection with this case the police have arrested one Abdulla Khan Mowla Dut Khan, who on being placed before the Cantonment Magistrate made a confession, admitting that he and another associate, who took part in the murder of the woman for her jewellery, alleged to be valued at two thousand rupees. The second accused Oomar Khan has been arrested at Ahmedabad, and will be brought down to-day and placed before the Magistrate, when a remand will be applied for by Sub Inspector Daniells of the Cantonment Police, in order to recover the jewellery.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Decrease in Jail Population.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

During last year there was a gratifying fall in the jail population in the North-West Frontier Province. The average daily jail population of convicts was 984, as against 1,049 last year. There was no escape or attempt at escape during the year. The total number of recorded offences by prisoners, fell from 1,368 in 1908 to 1,157 in the year under report. In five cases whipping was inflicted, as against two cases of corporal punishment in 1908. The revised rules for the working of the remission system, were brought into effect from January 1st, 1909. The new system has been working satisfactorily, and only two convicts failed in the year under report to earn any remission. The year has been less satisfactory, as far as the conduct of the subordidate jail establishment is concerned. The numbers rose from 148 in 1908, to 182 in 1909, and an examination of the jail registers by the Administrative Medical Officer, revealed an unduly large number of mistakes and omissions. The difficulty of recruiting warders for jails, which was mentioned in the previous year's report continues. Some measure is undoubtedly required to popularise this branch of Government employment and proposals have been submitted to the Government of India with this object.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS.

Forty-Two Strikers Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The conductors of the Calcutta Tramway Company struck work to-day, their demands being increase of pay and remission of fines. About 300 men struck work and the service was suspended for more than three hours. As they assumed a threatening attitude the police were called in. A squadron of armed police under a European Superintendent and Inspector soon turned up followed by ordinary police. A tramway official Andrews and two constables were rather seriously assaulted. The Police then charged the strikers and arrested forty-two men. After that the rest resumed work.

EDWARD VII MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 1.

A meeting of the Executive Commitee of the Edward VII Memorial Fund was held at Simla House on Wednesday, when a good deal of business was transacted, the honorary secretaries reporting the result of their efforts up to date, and obtaining the instructions of the Committee as regards the immediate future. There was a discussion as to the form which the memorial should take, and the general opinion was strongly in favour of a hospital for consumptives, but the Executive Committee does not propose to come to a formal decision, until it has had the opinion of the District Committees.

FRAUDULENT CLERK ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Calcutta police yesterday arrested a West Indian, named R. H. Willington, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Graham and Co., for fraud. Accused had been eluding the police, although the warrant and proclamation had been issued against him. When placed before the Magistrate, the accused said, far from eluding the police he had been playing all along with the police team. The accused was remanded for a week.

THEFT OF NURSES' JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

Two nurses of the Sassoon Hospital, Miss Craig and Miss Laxton, have been each robbed of their jewellery, valued at two and three hundred rupees, respectively. The Cantonment Sub-Inspector has arrested the hospital mali, named Luxman Tookaram, from whom bulk of the property has been recovered. The mali is being placed before the City Magistrate to-day.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S NEXT TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 1.

In connection with the Governor's next tour in Bellary and Anantapur, before returning to Madras, His Excellency will motor through Mysore, visit Bellary, and then proceed to visit Hyderabad, and take Anantapur on the return journey. No definite programme has as yet been arranged.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

Mr. Robertson, Officiating Member, Commerce and Industry, will reach Allahabad on Saturday, the 16th, to see the progress made with the United Provinces Exhibition. Mr. Robertson in the course of his tour also visits the Sara Bridge Works.

THE NILE.

THE Nile, whose fame has been sung since ever this earth had a voice, is by universal assent one of the most wonderful of the great rivers of the world.

A whole vast country depends upon it for life and sustenance.

In wide sluggish reaches, whirling torrents, and rushing cataracts, it passes through sandy deserts or brilliant pasture land, from its cradle in the Victoria Nyanza to the deep Mediterranean, leaving behind it, refreshed and restored, the lands of countless millions. Wide-spread misery and distress cover the face of the country, if its waters do not overflow at the proper time and give the crops in generous abundance the nutrient upon which they depend.

This mighty river is about four thousand one hundred miles long, and is the only great river which is known to flow from south to north.

Nature—not always overly solicitous for man's convenience—has ordained that throughout its course the prevailing winds shall be from north to south, so that any day the phenomenon may be seen of sailing boats moving rapidly to one direction, despite the obviously strong current flowing in the other.

The commercial value of this remarkable dispensation of Providence is beyond price, even now in our age of steam. What it must have meant to Egypt in earlier times it is quite impossible to compute.

This river does not claim the name of "The Nile" until after it has passed the town of Kartoum. Higher up it is divided into many tributaries, the most important being the "Blue Nile" coming from the south-east, and the "White Nile" which has its rise in the enormous Victoria Nyanza. But it is to the "Blue Nile" that Egypt owes her perpetual fersility, for it is that river which receives from the Abysinnian Mountains the rich brown mud which is carried to the hungry and responsive north.

Above Kartoum and Omdurmann the river is very difficult to navigate and in some places well-nigh impossible owing to the swampy nature of the surrounding district. The river there is very slow, and evil-smelling, while often it is blocked by masses of vegetation, both living and dead, called "Sudd" which sometimes so obstructs the fairway that the river becomes little better than a swamp. Some years ago these blocks became so massed together that Government sent an expedition to cut them away, and so open up the river. But even now steamers are often held up by this Sudd for days together and have to cut their way along to get free of it.

Mosquitoes and flies abound in myriads, and on the banks, at frequent intervals, can be seen the tall conical mounds of earth formed by white ants. But, although, everything is so desolate, touches of beauty here and there reward the traveller; marvellous blue, white and crimson water-lilies cover the surface of the water, while a multitude of water-fowl, from the familiar Egyptian duck to many rarer sorts, have here their homes.

Further down the river is much more navigable, although some parts of it are difficult owing to the rushing torrents and strong currents, especially the reach between Kartoum and Wadi Halfa, where rapids and cataracts follow at frequent intervals.

It is when Aswan is reached that the first dam is found. It stands a few miles outside Aswan and is designed to hold up the water to 106 metres above sea level. It is to this dam that Lower Egypt owes much of its water during the season when the river has fallen to its lowest point. There is another barrage at Asyut, and also one at either branch of the delta—Rosetta and Damietta—besides a new one which has just been completed at Esneh, so that even in the hottest weather there is now ample water flowing for everyone and everything.

The ancient Egyptians, from the very earliest period, paid the greatest respect and reverence to the Nile, rightly looking on it as the source of all their health, happiness and prosperity. Many evidences of this have come down to us in the old writings and pictures in the tombs. They gave the river many attributes of Godhood, calling it by the sacred name of "Hapi" and "Father of the Gods."

One of Egypt's biggest festivals was devoted to the god of the Nile. It was believed that unless certain ceremonies were performed the river would refuse to rise. These ceremonies were held at the season that would be equivalent to the time between our Spring and Summer. In all the temples offerings, rich and rare, were made to the Unknown God, besides sacrifices of bulls and oxen and even of human beings.

The human sacrifices did not seem to have been an ordeal of terror, but rather an honour to which all aspired.

The priest in the inner chambers of the Temple called upon God to let him know the name of the chosen victim, while all the most beautiful maidens annointed themselves with rare perfumes and rich spices, so that the one on whom the choice should fall, should not be found amiss in her hour of glory. On a certain day the maiden's name was made known to the Priest, and at once criers proclaimed it from the housetops. The girl, herself, dressed for the last time, was decked in purple roses and gossamer draperies. A barge ornamented in gorgeous colours and beautiful hangings was made ready for her, and, amid the thanksgivings and prayers of all her people, that the Nile which had so far befriended them, would favour them still, floated down stream and disappeared for ever into the Great Unknown.

Then the river rose and rose, overflowed its banks, and in due course receded to leave behind it that life giving sediment on which the prosperity of the entire country depends.

But in these prosaic modern times much of this is changed. The Nile is there still, flowing on in its own placid way, but the people are different. Whereas once they took everything from the river as a blessing and a privilege, to-day they take it as a matter of course. The clustering little villages nestle on its brown banks, just the same, as if only a few years instead of thousands had passed over their heads. The shepherds bring their flocks to the water's edge: the wife brings her household utensils; even her fowls and goats, the children tumble in and out of the water, their tiny brown limbs glinting like shining bronze in the sunshine. In fact everyone and everything comes to the river, just as they used to when the great Pharaoh was King.

Instead of gorgeous regal barges, luxurious steamers move about carrying travellers to and from Upper Egypt, introducing into the peaceful scene the hurry and bustle of modern life.

Wherever there is a town on the river, the banks are lined with dahabiehs, roomy little craft, that can be made so cosy and comfortable. Steam launches chunk chunk up and down, and, perhaps, once in a while may be seen an English sailing boat. "Sic transit gloria fluvii.

Quite the most ideal experience in Egypt is a Nile voyage. The lights and shades that are so typically Egyptian can then be appreciated to the full. The wonderful greenish brown of the water, (from which the famous colour "Eau de Nil" has sprung), the brilliant emerald of the passing banks, and the sapphire blue of the sky all go to make a picture of surpassing charm. Picturesque felookahs are continually hastening up stream on their butterfly wings, or loaded to the very water's edge, are floating down stream with their cargoes of grain or cotton, their crews chanting songs that mingle melodiously with all the other myriad noises. On the brown banks men are busy with their shadoufs watering their fields, while here and there an ox or a camel is turning the wheel of a sakkiah, whilst his owner drones thanksgiving to Allah for all his mercies.

But the gorgeous sunsets, that turn sky and water to a flaming red which again fades to a dull gold, to presently disappear into the darkness; and, not less beautiful the early morning sunrises when the water is a vast expanse of rosy pink, tinting away to a misty mauve at the edges, when all different colours take on a softer and more ethereal shade than at any other hour: all these are marvels which are nowhere seen in greater perfection than on the Nile. The nights too have a fascination all their own. A silvery moon high in the dove-grey sky sheds its own delicate beams on everything. Whilst all around the crickets chirp and the frogs croak their own peculiar melodies. A slight breeze stirs the feathery branches of the palms giving the finishing touch to that thing of wonder, a living vibrating Egyptian night.

Yet all this passes, and the Nile which has seen so much both of peace and war still flows on, a fit mate to the Sphinx and the Pyramids, its inscrutable companions, silently fulfilling its duty year in and year out to the nation that looks to it for the bread of life. Day after day, and year after year, it makes no difference to this mighty river, which takes account of its years even as men account for their days.

But now the dreamlight of evening is out on the waters, and the magic of the sinking sun has turned palms and boats and river into a glory of flaming gold and purple, while out of the wonderful radiance the imagination sees once again Anthony and Cleopatra in their barge that

"Like a burnished throne, burned on the water: the poop was beaten gold;
"Purple the sails and so perfumed that
"The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver;
"Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
"The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
"As amorous of their strokes."

D. J.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Rewards for Oriental Languages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Sanction has been given to the following rules regarding the grant of donations to officers of His Majesty's Royal Navy on the East Indies Station who pass examinations in Oriental languages and of the monthly allowances to those who are appointed interpreters.

Officers of the Royal Navy will not be required to qualify for the appointment of Interpreter in an Oriental language by the higher standard nor will allowances or rewards for passing by the Higher Standard be granted. Officers of the Royal Navy on the East Indies station who wish to qualify for the post of interpreter will be required to pass in Persian or in Hindustani by the lower standard or a colloquial examination in Arabic according to the following test :—

(a) Conversing with the Examiner or in his presence with persons selected by him with fluency and such correctness of expression as to be at once intelligible.

(b) Writing with accuracy a translation into Arabic in the English character of a paper of English sentences based on subjects in connection with which the candidate might ordinarily be called on to interpret. The standard for Swahili is purely colloquial. Scale of rewards and monthly allowances admissible under these rules are also given.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The following Resolution has been issued regarding the Savings Banks deposits. In the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 509, dated 11th March, it was decided that with effect from the 1st July, 1905, the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank which had previously been 3 1-8 per cent. should be reduced to 3 per cent, while an increased rate of 3 1-4 per cent. should be allowed on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. Experience has proved that the system of deposits held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal has failed to find favour with the public while it has thrown a great deal of additional work on post offices and audit offices and has led to the introduction of a complicated accounts procedure which is not readily understood and observed at the smaller post offices.

It has now been decided to abolish the system of deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. The rate of interest on deposits at call will remain at 3 per cent, but the maximum limit of actual deposits will be raised from Rs 100 to Rs. 500. The new rules shall come into force from 1st January 1911.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

It is notified that (1) in the calendar year 1911 not more than 31,440 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 2,620 chests in each month of the year; (2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,360 chests will be Benares opium and not more 1,260 chests Patna opium; (3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without previous notice.

ARMS ACT CASES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

Justice Harrington and Tennon were engaged to-day in hearing the Natore Arms Act Case in which Bejoykumar Chuckerberti, an employe under Dighapatia Raj, was convicted of possessing arms without a license and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. During the search of his office room three revolvers and one pistol were found hidden in a tin box behind a mirror. The case is proceeding.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The scheme for the establishment of inland wireless telegraphy in India referred by Reuter is a military one. Under the scheme wireless installations will be fixed up at various stations, Calcutta, Allahabad and Simla.

FARIDPUR FISHERMEN ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Fishirmen of Faridpur have gone on strike, and the fish market is empty in consequence. The strike is alleged to be due to a dispute, in the course of which, a Civil Hospital Assistant is alleged to have assaulted one of the fishermen. The matter is under the investigation of the Deputy Magistrate and Civil Surgeon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts, I.M.S., retires from the service from 10th June.

Colonel Landon, Inspector of Gymnasia, has been selected for the Command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Borden.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Taylor, A. V. Corps, officiates as Deputy Principal Veterinary Officer at Army Headquarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Moore vacated.

Lieutenant C. McCann, 69th Punjabis, and Lieutenant Hill, 25th Mountain Battery, are appointed to the Burma Military Police

Lieutenant Wahab 128th Pioneers, is appointed to the Survey of India.

Lieutenant Beaumont, 101st Grenadiers, has been selected as Company Commander, Malay State Guides.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain C. B. Gosset, 8th Rajputs and Captain A. J. Orchard, Cheshire Regiment.

Captain Baird, 12th Cavalry, has been sellected as Brigade Major to the Inspector General Cavalry during the ensuing Drill season.

Captain Sealey, 64th Battery R. F. A., officiates as an Ordinary Officer, Rawalpindi Arsenal.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, June 17.

The King on June 13 received in audience at Marlborough House several Indian Princes and Princesses. The Queen received two Indian Princesses.

The King has designated the Duke of Connaught to visit South Africa and open the first Union Parliament in his Majesty's name, and his Royal Highness will arrive at Capetown in the first week of November.

Messages were received by both Houses of Parliament on June 14 from the Queen-Mother in reply to the addresses of condolence on the death of King Edward.

Messages were also read from the King on the subject of the Civil Lists and a Regency Bill.

The East India Association has discussed a scheme for the establishment of an Indian Museum in London as a memorial to King Edward.

From the German Embassy a communication has been received stating that the German Emperor has been deeply touched by the many messages of sympathy sent to his Majesty from this country during his recent slight indisposition. The Emperor is again indisposed.

It is hoped that the Parliamentary Session may be brought to an end by the beginning of August.

The Prime Minister announced yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce his Budget probably in the last week of this month.

In the House of Lords on June 13 Viscount Midleton called attention to the position of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and Commissioner in the Mediterranean, it having been previously announced in the other House by the Secretary for War that Lord Kitchener had intimated that he did not desire to take up the appointment.

On the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill in the House of Commons on June 13, there was a discussion on recent events in Egypt, in the course of which reference was made to the speed delivered by Mr. Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to the City.

It has now practically been decided that a Conference is to be held on the Veto question.

Sir C. Hardinge has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto as Viceroy of India.

Viscount Wolverhampton has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council.

Earl Beauchamp has been appointed Lord President of the Council in the place of Viscount Wolverhampton.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Shackleton into the House of Commons with the object of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women occupiers.

The final dinner of the Imperial South African Association was held on June 15 at the Savoy Hotel. The chief speakers were Viscount Milner and Mr. George Wyndham, and the Duke of Westminster was the guest of the evening.

The Duke of Devonshire was on June 11 installed Chancellor of Leeds University, and honorary degrees were afterwards conferred on Mr. Asquith, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Crewe, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and others.

In the Senate House of Cambridge University on June 14 honorary degrees were conferred on a number of distinguished persons. Among those who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws were the Earl of Selborne, Mr. J. W. Lowther (Speaker of the House of Commons), Chief Baron Palles and the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali.

Mr. Balfour won the Parliamentary gold handicap at Sandwich on June 11. This was Mr. Balfour's third victory in the competition, a distinction, won by no other player.

The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against retired Surg.-Major Farmar-Bringhurst, for the alleged unskilful treatment of his wife, who died at Ingham from the effects of alcoholism.

Capt. H. H. G. Knapp, of the Indian Medical Service, has been granted a decree nisi on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Mr. Robert A. Prideaux.

General Botha has made a declaration of the Policy to be pursued by the first Union Ministry.

The British Foreign Office has received a proposal by the French Government that a conference on Crete should be held in London.

The Russian Duma has adopted the Bill relating to Finland, by which Finnish schools, meetings, associations, and the control of the Press will be subjected to Imperial or Russian legislation.

The Obituary List of the week includes :—Lieut.-Gen. S H B Chamier, C B; Lieut.-Gen C J Smith; Major-Gen J Emerson; Major-Gen A D Dennis; Surg.-Gen J G Faught; Lieut.-Col W B Aislabie, and Mr Hermann Vezin.

THE ASSAM DINNER.

THE annual Assam dinner, organised by the Indian Tea Association, was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on June 10. The company, which numbered 200, was composed of gentlemen connected with the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam by service, residence, or property. Col. D. M. Lumsden presided, and among those present were Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, Sir Francis Maclean, Mr. R. K. Magor (chairman of the Indian Tea Association); Sir Charles J. Lyall, Sir Patrick Playfair, Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., Col. Sir W. S. S. Bisset, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Col. the Hon. E. Baring, Sir Benjamin Simpson, Lord Kingsale, the Hon. Mr. Skinner, the Hon. Norman MacLeod, and Sir James Buckingham, hon. secretary.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "Assam and its Industries," said that his planting days in the Assam Valley were the happiest of his life, both with regard to work and sport, and that was mainly due to the good-fellowship which prevailed on all sides. He was told by those who were best informed that at present their industries—tea, oil, and coal—never looked more promising; and though they could not congratulate themselves on a share in the rubber boom, like their Ceylon brethren, they could at least rejoice that their principal industry—tea—was particularly flourishing. He desired to express his pleasure in seeing among the company that loyal friend of India, Mr. Rees. (Cheers.)

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. R. K. Major.

Sir Francis Maclean, late Chief Justice of Bengal, replied to the toast. He said he was glad to read in the "Times" that the feeling aroused by the partition of Bengal was very much allayed. At one time it was rumoured that the High Court at Calcutta was to be split into two. He hoped that would never occur. It was far better to have one strong High Court than to have it split up into two weak ones.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The Cabinet Crisis.

THE Teheran correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 10 :—The negotiation now in progress have so far failed to produce a satisfactory solution of the Cabinet crisis. Apart from the obscure immediate causes, which do not differ essentially from those of previous occasions, the present deadlock is due primarily to the inability of the Ministers to sink private differences and work together for the good of the State. This inability it is which has been the stumbling-block of the Government since it came into office last year. One thing is now clear—whatever be the issue of the negotiations no Cabinet can hope to work satisfactorily which does not include or exclude both the Sipahdar and Sardar Assad. Their inclusion, however, opens up a vista of renewed squabbles with the Mejlise and dissensions in the Cabinet. In the event of their exclusion Sardar Assad may be trusted not to hamper the Government by withdrawing the support of the Bakhtiaris, who are a useful adjunct of the police in the maintenance of order, but the Sipahdar, unfortunately, is not similarly free from suspicion, being reputed not averse from the employment of force for the purpose of maintaining his position.

Another obstacle to the establishment of a stable Cabinet is the difficulty of finding men of good antecedents and experience in the art of government. Nevertheless, a Cabinet of obscure, but honest and intelligent men, even though lacking prestige in the country, would perhaps be preferable to a continuance of the present chaos.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster, Director General of Telegraphs, has left Simla on tour to Naini Tal and Calcutta on the 8th of July returning to Simla on the 21st idem.

THE STORMS IN EUROPE.

Hundreds of People Drowned.

Thunderstorms of extraordinary violence have spread havoc through the valley of the Ahr, in Germany, and in other Continental districts. Villages and villagers have been swept away, while at Oberammergau hundreds of visitors, mostly Americans and English, have been marooned by the floods, which make travel in certain districts impossible. It is impossible to ascertain the number of the dead. One estimate puts the number drowned at 150, while others put it as several hundreds. The rain fell with such violence that the Ahr, fed by the mountain torrents, was in full flood before many of the unfortunate people living on its banks could reach a place of safety. In some cases they were overwhelmed while they slept by the waters bursting their banks and spreading out in a vast lake over the countryside, cutting off all hope of rescue or retreat. At Ahrweiler alone it is reported that 67 corpses were found entangled among the tops of trees or in the brushwood, or jammed in among the boulders which the swollen river rolled down its bed. At Schuld the bodies of 49 victims have been recovered. One hundred and three persons are said to be still missing. In the hamlet of Fuchshofen only six survivors remain to tell the tale of the merciless fury of the waters. Many heartrending details are reported. Near Erpel the body of a girl was found tied fast by a rope to that of a cow, which she possibly believed would bear her safely through the flood. Not far away the corpse of a woman, who held a lifeless baby clasped tightly to her breast, was washed up on the bank of the stream. A father was found dead with two dead babies clasped to his heart. One of the railway engineers saw half-a-dozen of his workmen adrift on a house-gable. They shouted piteously for help, but he could do nothing for them." A moment later their frail raft was dashed to pieces against a rocky wall, and they were engulfed in the torrent. In some cases houses which were overturned by the force of the flood buried all their inmates in their fall. The violence of the waters may be judged from the fact that they swept large locomotives and steam-rollers before them in their course.

Horrible scenes took place at some canteens erected in various parts of the valley for Italian and Croatian railway labourers. The men refused to listen to the warnings of the canteen keepers, and waited until the proprietors themselves took to flight at the approach of the floods. Then they seized all the wine, spirits, and beer that were to be found in the place, and drank themselves stupid. When the deluge came they flung themselves against the people who were trying to escape, and finally, they were drowned as the flood swept everything before it. Seventy such foreigners are known to be missing. It is possible that a larger number were drowned. While these scenes were taking place in Western Germany, the South was also visited by terrible floods. The rapid melting of the snow in the Bavarian mountains, swelling all the torrents and rivers, caused the destruction of many bridges and roads in that region. Four hundred visitors to Oberammergau, mostly Americans, were unable to leave the picturesque little town, as the railway track and the roads had been destroyed. Their plight was pitiable as sixty houses had been rendered uninhabitable by the flood, and their owners and guests were obliged to crowd into other houses. The Passion Play was in consequence postponed. Berlin itself was visited by a deluge, which converted many of the thoroughfares in the south and west of the city into impassable rivers in some cases from three to six feet deep. Traffic was entirely suspended until the water had subsided as the electric current that drives the trams was short-circuited, the engines of the motors were submerged and the horses refused to venture into the unfamiliar element. In one quarter of the city, says the "Telegraph," the unusual spectacle was seen of a number of boys swimming about in the streets. Hundreds of cellars and shops and dwellings beneath the level of the thoroughfare were flooded, and the entire fire brigade of the city has since been employed in pumping them dry.

In Switzerland rivers and lakes overflowing their banks have placed wide sections of country under water. Several railway bridges have been swept away, and the St. Gothard and Engadine line is actually closed. Near Altorf a swollen mountain torrent overwhelmed, by a huge avalanche of mud, a remote house wherein were sleeping a peor postman named Ziegeler and his wife and 13 children. The house collapsed, burying all the occupants under the ruins. The father managed to escape with three of the children, but the mother and ten children—whose ages ranged from one year to 16—were killed. Some, says the "Leader," met their death by means of the falling wreckage, while the others were suffocated under the mud or drowned by the torrent. The mother's agonising cries for help from under the pile of ruins could still be heard in the morning, but it was found impossible by those who were near the scene to extricate her, and she was drowned by the rising flood.

At Meiringen the Aliphach burst a dam and rushed through the village in a torrent four feet deep. The flood was turned aside after ten hours' heroic work by the fire brigades of Meiringen, Interlaken and Brienz.

The district which has been so severely damaged by the floods in Switzerland is one of the "playgrounds of Europe," and is, of course, well known to the numerous visitors who go there either for the winter sports or for climbing some of the famous peaks of the Alps. Rain pouring down the mountain sides quickly converts the streams and rivers into raging torrents. Meiringen is situated on the right bank of the River Aar, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by thickly wooded mountains. The gorge of the Aar, as most visitors know, is one of the principal attractions near Meiringen. The Alpbach is one of three rivers descending from the Hasleberg, and possessing a splendid cascade, which, during the tourist season, is illuminated for the benefit of visitors at the cost of the community.

Latter information says: Every hour brings fresh details of the extent of the calamities in Hungary due to the storms and floods. The damage amounts to hundreds of thousands of pounds. Whole villages and communes have been obliterated, roads and bridges swept away, and thousands of cattle drowned.

The loss of life is now estimated at over a thousand. In Orsova three hundred corpses have already been recovered, while many are floating on the water beyond the reach of rescuers.

At Moldova, on the bank of the Danube, one hundred persons were drowned, and at Drenkova thirty lives were lost. Panic prevails in these and other places, and peasants refuse to assist in the salvage work, saying that each must care for himself.

BAN ON MARRIAGE.

Orders of a Poona Major.

The "Standard" of June 17th contains the following:—

The publication of the recent orders issued to the York and Lancaster Regiment a Blackdown to suppress the female dog, the domestic cat, and the waxed moustache of the non-commissioned officer and private soldier has prompted Mr. W Brookes Ball, of Bedford, to forward similar orders recently issued by an engineer major in the Bombay Presidency, of which the following is a copy:—

MARRIED OFFICERS IN THE 3rd SAPPERS AND MINERS.

At this the commencement of the leave season and of Spring when a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love I wish to make clear to every one my ideas on the subject of marriages in the Corps in the future.

There is a saying that—

Colonels	must	be married,
Majors	may	
Captains	should not	
Subalterns	must not	

which exactly expresses my feelings.

Poona and Kirkee are expensive places and every married Officer makes the mess bills of the rest bigger (it makes no difference how much money he has himself). Again it is only fair to a lady that her husband should pay her attention and give up to her much of his time; Captains and Subalterns who have to know their men, to work with them, to play games with them, can't find time to be married. In the P. W. D. and M. W. S. it is quite different; a Captain has no men to look after; he has no mess and wants a home and he draws more pay. The house accommodation is also very short in East Kirkee.

For all these reasons the Commandant expects that after this date any Captain or Subaltern who contemplates taking to himself a wife should at the same time ask to be transferred to some other employment.

(Signed) U. W. EVANS, Major R. E.
Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

LORD KITCHENER.

Debates in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on June 13, Lord Midleton called attention to the position of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, and asked the Government, whether it was intended to continue the appointment. He moved for papers to disclose the present condition of military affairs in the Mediterranean, and he asked further of the Government on what military advice they were proceeding, contending that they should have continuity of policy in regard to the Mediterranean. He did not think the Government had a right to place the responsibility of High Commissioner of the Mediterranean on any distinguished officer without giving him the necessary powers. Under what military authority did the Government act in the matter? He asked for papers as to any memorandum of the Defence Committee of the Army Council as to the necessity of appointing a High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, any memorandum defining the duties of the late High Commissioner and the proposed duties of the High Commissioner, all correspondence between the Government and the Duke of Connaught and between the Government and the High Commissioner relating to the duties of the High Commissioner.

Lord Cromer supported the motion, and after paying a tribute to Lord Kitchener, he said it might well be doubted whether the idea of utilising his services in the Mediterranean was a wise or happy one.

Lord Lucas said that to his great regret he had to tell the House that Lord Kitchener had informed the Government that he did not desire to take up the appointment to the Mediterranean Command. The Government had attached high importance to the post, and at no time had they rated it as high as at the present moment. Experience during the past three years had shown them that the real value of this appointment lay in its military duties and that the scope of these could be advantageously enlarged. He then in reserved language, spoke of the directions in which it was proposed to develop the post. The command would henceforth carry with it the inspection of all the military forces overseas except in India. There was another possible development upon which he could not speak so definitely with regard to the Colonies; and in this regard it was felt that it was inexpedient that the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean should continue to be styled High Commissioner. That title would therefore lapse. He was not prepared at once to produce the papers asked for, but he would give the matter consideration.

Lord Derby asked whether they were to understand that the conditions made were found by Lord Kitchener on inquiry to be detrimental to the service, as well as expensive to the State, or that Lord Kitchener asked for certain conditions, which were refused.

Lord Crewe thought that the greater part of Lord Midleton's speech was belated. If the whole principle of the Mediterranean Command was so absolutely vicious as the noble Lord (Midleton) had represented it he did not understand why the protest had not been made before. It was a matter for regret that the Government was not to have the services of Lord Kitchener in this particular post; and as to the papers asked for the Government were anxious to give all the information they could; but it was unusual to give correspondence setting forth the personal reason why a particular officer had not seen his way to accept a particular appointment. His noble friend had stated that the appointment of High Commissioner was not to be continued, but that had always been an experiment, and they were not above profiting by experience. They fervently hoped that the great qualities and the unique experience of Lord Kitchener would be at the service of the country in some capacity or other, because they all felt that those qualities should not be wasted.

Lord Lansdowne held that a very useful purpose had been served by his noble friend, but they had not yet obtained any information as to why Lord Kitchener had refused this great military appointment. The War Office might be used to rebuff, but he did not think it had received a greater rebuff than they had now experienced.

Lord Midleton, before withdrawing his motion for papers, asked for a premise that the terms of the new appointment would be laid upon the table.

Lord Lucas replied that precedent would be followed, and the motion for papers was withdrawn.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Sir H. Dalziel asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was still his intention that Lord Kitchener should proceed to the post of Inspector-General of the Forces in the Mediterranean and South Africa; and, if so, could he state approximately when the duties would be entered upon.

Mr. Haldane: To my great regret Lord Kitchener has informed me that he does not now desire to take up his appointment to the Mediterranean Command. The Government, however, consider the appointment of much importance in connection with recent and prospective developments and they propose to continue it. The appointment would, however, even in the hands of Lord Kitchener, have been the subject of modifications and additions, which I shall be prepared to state a little later on. I may, however, mention that the duty of inspecting the military forces-seas, except in India, will attach to this post, the holder of which will not be always in residence at Malta. As the post will be of an exclusively military character it will not now be necessary to retain the title of High Commissioner in connection with it.

Sir H. Dalziel asked whether the righ hon. gentleman contemplated utilising Lord Kitchener's services at the War Office.

Mr. Haldane: Lord Kitchener's services are a great asset to the nation, and I am glad to say that, as a Field-Marshal, he remains on the Active List. (Some laughter).

Mr. Lee asked when the right hon. gentleman expected to be able to announce the name of the officer who would hold the reconstructed office.

Mr. Haldane: Very shortly indeed.

Earl Winterton asked whether by recent and coming developments the right hon. gentleman referred to the international situation or to the movement of troops.

Mr. Haldane: Neither to the international situation nor to the movement of troops, but to the organisation of the Army, which, as the House is well aware, has resulted in the creation of an Imperial General Staff.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" states that it is expected that Congress will adjourn in a few weeks. "Work lately has been progressing briskly in both Houses. All the Appropriation Bills, except one, have been passed. The Senate voted yesterday the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill containing a clause giving the President £50,000 for the continuance of the Tariff Board. The Railway Bill will be reported by the Conference Committee very shortly in such shape as to make it reasonably sure of enactment without undue discussion. The Postal Savings Bank Bill should go through the Senate in much the same form—possible in identical form—as it passed the House. The prospects of the President's Conservation Bill are bright. With its passage the way is clear for an adjournment. The important part of the President's programme will have been enacted, and the Republicans will not be entirely destitute of campaign ammunition.

It is understood that the British Ambassador in Washington has been authorised to sign the Pecuniary Claims Agreement between Great Britain and the United States. The agreement relates to claims dating back before 1812 and to general claims which have arisen since 1853.

The President and vice-president of the United Wireless Telegraph Company have been arrested in New York on a charge of defrauding investors. The company ostensibly sought to combine all the wireless telegraph concerns, including the De Forest and Marconi.

The trial of three officials of the American Sugar Trust has been brought to a conclusion at New York. Mr. Charles R. Heike was found guilty on one count, and a verdict of guilty on six counts was returned against Mr. E. W. Gerbracht, ex-superintendent of the Brooklyn Refinery. The jury was unable to agree in the case of the third defendant.

The American State Department, which has been endeavouring for some time to bring about the financial regeneration of Liberia, proposes to ask bankers in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin to contribute by private agreement a sum sufficient to refund the Liberian Debt. The security offered is the appointment of American supervisors of Liberian finance and of a board, presumably of mixed nationality, to administer the Customs.

INDIAN EDWARD MEMORIAL IN LONDON.

Proposed Museum.

A meeting of the East India Association was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on June 13, when Mr. C. E. Drummond Black read a paper on "An India Museum as a Memorial of his late Majesty King Edward VII."

In his paper Mr. Black said that no one would be disposed to deny that some such institution was required in London as typifying India in its widest sense. London was the seat of supreme Government, and there one would expect to find some central eyesore which would serve to remind all that London was in a special sense the heart of our Eastern Empire. For the purposes of such an Indian Museum a unique site actually belonging to the India Office, already existed on the Surrey bank of the Thames—this being the India Stores depot close to the newly uprising hall of the London County Council. Instead of relegating the Indian Museum to the custody of the Minister of English Education and purchasing a special site for it, he submitted that the collection, augmented and perfected, might far more appropriately be retained in the possession of the Secretary of State for India, and that a grand and in every way suitable structure might be erected on this admirable site. Such a building would, in the opinion of many Indian authorities, form a most appropriate Indian memorial to their late King. The Government would be expected to help by contributing at least the site and an annual subsidy as in the case of other analogous undertakings. The enormous public at home and in the East interested in India would doubtless respond liberally by contributions of money towards the structure and equipment as well as in contributions in kind towards the collections.

LETTER FROM LORD CURZON.

The lecturer read a letter from Lord Curzon, in which he said:—

"As you know, I am entirely in favour of collecting under a single roof the mass of Indian exhibits at present so unworthily housed at Kensington and elsewhere; of adding to them as time goes on; and of presenting to the eyes of the London resident or visitor a sort of microcosm of our wonderful Indian Empire, which at present we seem to do our best effectively to hide away, as though it were something which it is ordinary manners to be expected to understand. Such a form of advertisement would be equally valuable to Great Britain and India and would render an imperial service. From the attitude of members of the Government on the occasion of the deputation last year I think that they, too, were not unfavourably disposed. The main difficulty in carrying out any such idea would no doubt be finance. It is hardly to be hoped that the site of the India Store depot which you advocate is a very noble one and that it belongs to the Secretary of State. But if it were surrendered for your purpose, I imagine that another site for the Stores would have to be purchased elsewhere, and there would still remain the museum building to be erected. While I should like to see the Home Government contribute to any such object, the bulk of the money would, I suppose, be sought for in India. It would hardly be fair to expect India, which provided liberally by voluntary donation for the Imperial Institute, to do the same thing again on a great scale now in the present state of Indian finances. The Government of India might feel some reluctance in any large commitment of their own resources. These are practical difficulties which must not be ignored. Further discussion of the matter cannot fail to be of value as emphasising the unchallengeable importance of the central idea—namely, the worthy and adequate representation of India in London."

Lord Roberts also wrote, saying that he entirely agreed as to the desirability of having such a museum, and approving the idea of its being on the site near the new London County Council Hall as an excellent one.

In the subsequent discussion, Mr. Chisholm formerly Government architect at Madras, who is at present engaged upon a design for the museum, said that under his proposal the building would be 370 feet in length, 210 feet in breadth and 120 feet in height. The area of the whole building would be 157,251 superficial feet exclusive of corridors or staircases. Excluding the site, which he declared to be one of the most magnificent in the whole world he estimated the cost at between £600,000, and £760,000. Berlin already had a very fine Indian Manufactures Hall, and it was surely time for England to have one.

Professor Boyd Dawkins (Manchester) said that a central institution of that kind, which would bring to India some of the minds and eyes of the English people was a thing which all patriotic people must have very largely at heart.

Mr. K. Chowdry declared that instead of building a "white elephant" in London it would be far better to use the money in founding a technical institute in Calcutta, which was so badly needed.

Sir George Watt said that, while nobody would like to see the proposal carried out better than himself, the question of cost would wreck the scheme. The building alone would cost £1,000,000, while the site was not to be had.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree said that the metropolis should certainly have a compact and well-defined Indian collection housed in a building of its own, but the money should come purely from the British Exchequer.

Sir George Watt urged that the proposed building would only be one-third of the size required if the collection was to be really representative.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

In reply a resolution of condolence passed at a general meeting of the Parsee community to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has received the following letter:—

"I am desired by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to thank you and ask you to convey to the members of the Parsee community resident in Great Britain their sincere thanks for the very kind expression of sympathy which they lately passed on the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII. Their Royal Highnesses spent so many happy years in India that they appreciate the more the kind expression of sympathy you have conveyed to them."

HINDOO CONDOLENCES.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Member of the Council of India, has received an acknowledgment from Lord Morley of a letter in which he forwarded the resolutions passed at a meeting of Hindoo residents in London, under his presidency. The reply states:—

"The resolution conveying the sympathy and homage of the meeting to their Majesties the King and Queen and the royal family has been graciously received by their Majesties, who deeply appreciate this expression of condolence and loyalty. With regard to the second resolution, which has been laid before her Majesty the Queen Mother, I am to express her Majesty's warm appreciation of this message of sympathy."

BRITISH DESTROYERS.

The orders have just been placed for another fourteen of the destroyers provided for in the current Navy Estimates, raising the total number of British vessels of this type to over 200. The total may be divided as follows:—Builds, 150; building, 37; ordered, 20. The completed vessels range in displacement and speed from the 275 tons and 27 knots (designed) of the Havock and Daring, launched in 1892, to the 1800 tons and 36 knots of the Swift which joined the First Flotilla last year. Eleven of the completed vessels are of the Tribe class, displacing between 850 and 1,050 tons and steaming 33 knots, and although the vessels under construction are slower (27 to 32 knots) they are built primarily with an idea to their sea-going and fighting qualities. Their displacement ranges between 780 and 940 tons, and they will carry either one or two 4-in. guns, with three 12 pounders as a "secondary battery." The various builders are just passing into service the sixteen vessels provided for under the 1901-09 Estimates. The twenty vessels of last year's programme are all to be completed within eighteen months of the placing of the contracts—October 1901—and if the latest batch are built as rapidly the whole should be in service by the end of next year. At that date Germany will possess 121 destroyers, of which twelve will still be in the building stage.

The British Admiralty has placed a contract with Messrs Yarrow and Co., of Glasgow, for two torpedo boat destroyers of a special type involving many new features. In these vessels the constructors have been allowed to have a perfectly free hand in the design of the machinery, and, consequently, the trials of these destroyers will be awaited with considerable interest.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 13, Viscount Castlereagh asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Member for Commerce and Industry in the Governor-General's Executive Council of India had already been selected, and, if so, would he give the name of the person selected.

Mr. Montagu: No appointment has yet been made. I may add that members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General are appointment by the Crown on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India. Subject to statutory limitations, the Secretary of State reserves entire freedom of selection and undertakes full responsibility.

Viscount Castlereagh asked whether the hon. member could say when the post was likely to be filled.

Mr. Montagu: Shortly. I cannot say exactly.

Viscount Castlereagh asked whether care would be taken not to make an appointment against the best Indian opinion.

No reply was given.

Sir H. Craik asked whether there was not, among the statutory provisions, one that a member of the Executive Council should have been in the public service in India for a certain number of years.

Mr. Montagu was understood to reply that the statutory provision referred to did not apply to this case.

PRICE OF CEYLON AND INDIAN TEAS.

Mr. O'Shee asked the President of the Board of Trade: What was the average price of Ceylon and Indian teas per pound in the London market during the year 1909.

Mr. Sydney Buxton: The average values of all Indian and Ceylon teas imported in 1909 into the United Kingdom as declared by the importers were as follows:—Tea consigned from India, 8-26d. per lb.; tea consigned from Ceylon, 8-09d. per lb. These figures represent the values of the teas as landed exclusive of the duty payable. It is not possible to quote any market prices which accurately express the average prices in the London market of Ceylon or India teas taken as a whole.

OLD BRONZE GAMNON IN CALCUTTA FORT.

Mr. Samuel Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a suggestion can be made to the Indian Government that they should make a grant to the provincial cities of this country, interested in metallurgy, of some of the old Indian bronze cannon now lying in the yards of the fort at Calcutta, not only on account of their ornamental character but also for the purposes of instruction.

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will kindly supply me with fuller details regarding precise purport of his suggestion, the Secretary of State will be glad to consider it.

ADMINISTRATION AND METHODS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

On Tuesday, June 14, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the India Office has been drawn to the comments of Mr. Justice Harrington and Mr. Justice Tennon, of the Calcutta High Court, in disposing of a murder case from Midnapore on May 7, of the opinion of the judges being that the confession in this case was instigated by the police; and whether, having regard to these statements, the Secretary of State will cause a special inquiry to be made into the administration and methods of the Indian police.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, said that a comprehensive inquiry into the administration and methods of the Indian police was held in 1902-3, by a strong Commission, including both European and Indian members. In their report presented to Parliament in 1905 the practice of instigating confessions was emphatically condemned. The views of the Commission were endorsed by the Government of India and a continuous effort had been made to enforce them. The Secretary of State saw no reason to institute further inquiries.

Mr. O'Grady further inquired whether no notice was to be taken of the repeated cases of the kind referred to in the question which now occurred.

Mr. Montagu said that every notice was taken and every effort was made to deal with the state of things, which he hoped before long would cease to exist.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there is any intention on the part of the Government of India to continue the office of Director General of Education in India in the event of the present Director General vacating that position.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make any statement on this subject.

EQUIPMENT OF HEAVY BATTERIES IN INDIA.

Col. Rawson asked the Secretary of State for War: How many of the heavy batteries in India have been equipped with the newest guns and carbines.

Mr. Montagu: None of the heavy batteries in India have been rearmed with the 60-pounder B. L. gun, which, it is presumed, is the weapon referred to, that gun being considered too heavy for Indian conditions. The carbines are the latest patterns of magazine Enfield and of magazine Metford carbines.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government of India to formulate a scheme for extending primary education on free and compulsory lines; and whether there is any intention to nominate an education member to sit on the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Montagu: The subject of the first part of the question was discussed at great length in the Viceroy's Council on March 18. My hon. friend will find in the report of that debate, which is in the Library of the House, a full explanation of the views of the Government of India as to the extension of primary education.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE GRADES OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AND INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

On Wednesday, June 15, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the increased rates of pay granted to the executive grades of the Indian Telegraph Department from Dec. 19, 1909, the date of the receipt in India of the Secretary of State's despatch, No. T-24, dated Dec. 3, 1909, were withheld from the administrative grades until April 1, 1910; what was the cause of this differentiation, and whether the Secretary of State will reconsider the matter and instruct that the increased rates of pay be granted also to the administrative grades from Dec. 19, 1909.

Mr. Montagu: The facts are as stated in the question. Their explanation lies in the fact that, whereas it was possible to introduce the new scale of pay of the executive grades immediately on receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction, the revision of the pay of the administrative grades was dependent on a reorganisation of the department which could not be effected at once. The Secretary of State sees no reason to interfere in the matter.

SERVICE OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY AND THE 1875 FURLOUGH RULES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether, in considerations of the alterations that have been made in the conditions of service of officers of the Indian army since 1886 tending to the earlier cessation of employment, consequent on the reduction of the tenure of commands and the number of departmental appointments tenable after fifty-two years of age, whereby the prospects of officers who elected to remain under 1875 furlough rules have been injuriously affected, the Secretary of States will consider their cases and allow those serving under the provisions of G. G. O. 473 of 1883 when residing in Europe, on ceasing to be employed, the same allowances as granted to officers who have served under 1856 furlough rules till they complete thirty-eight years' service.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make any statement on this subject.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the suspension of the municipal powers of the city of Ahmedabad by the Government of Bombay; if so, whether, having regard to a recently published report stating that the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency have made commendable progress everywhere, he can state the reason for the action in suspending the municipal powers of Ahmedabad.

SAVARKAR'S CASE.

Proceedings in the Appeal Court.

The case of the Indian law student, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, now detained in Brixton Prison under an order made by Sir Albert De Rutzen directing his removal to India under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to answer certain charges, came before the Court of Appeal on June 16, upon the appeal of Savarkar from a decision of a Divisional Court discharging a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the governor of the prison. The judges composing the court were Lords Justices Vaughan Williams Moulton and Buckley.

The charges on which Savarkar is to be tried are:

Waging and abetting the waging of war against the King.

Conspiring to wage such war.

Collecting arms with the intent to wage such war.

Sedition.

Abetting the murder of the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, on Dec. 21, 1909.

Depositions taken in India stated that in 1906 Savarkar made highly inflammatory speeches at Nasik and Poona, at meetings at which Indian national independence, the driving of the English out of India and the killing of Englishmen by arms and bombs was discussed. A cook at India House named Chatterburg, made a affidavit to the effect that Savarkar advised him that his duty was to be ready to take up arms against England and sacrifice family, possessions, and life. At the instance of Savarkar, Chatterburg took a parcel of pistols to India, and delivered them to the addressee. It was stated that Mr. Jackson was shot with one of these pistols.

The Crown submitted in the prosecution that all the conditions of Section 2 of the Fugitive Offenders Act had been fulfilled. On the other hand it was contended, on behalf of Savarkar, that the alleged offences of 1906 and 1909 should be considered separately and that if they were no treated he was not a fugitive offender within the meaning of the Act. It was also submitted that he was not a fugitive because he did not leave India in consequence of anything he had done there but simply to study the law in England. The Divisional Court which consisted of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr. Justice Coleridge discharged the rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus and Savarkar now appealed from their decision.

The Solicitor-General (with him Mr. Rowlatt and Mr. Bodkin), who appeared for the Crown, took the preliminary objection that the writ of habeas corpus having relation to a Criminal prosecution, no appeal would lie to this court.

Mr. Powell, K.C. (with him Mr. Parekh), argued on behalf of the respondent against the objection.

Eventually the court upheld the objection, and dismissed the appeal, intimating that they would give their reasons this morning. They, however, granted Mr. Powell leave to give short notice of original motion in respect of the provisions of Section 10 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, so that the matter may be further dealt with.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 2nd July.
SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 2nd July.

499. Parade.—Monday the 4th inst.—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7.30. a.m. Until further orders, arms will be issued on parade.

500. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th November 1910. Programme may be seen at Head-Quarters.

501. Lecture.—Tuesday the 5th inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9·30. p.m. by Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas. Subject.—Strategic genius of Napoleon.

All members are invited to attend.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, RUE DE FUNIVERSITY, PARIS.
Livraison du Sommaire du 15 Juin 1910.

I —Jeanne d'Arc.—III. l'Abandon.—I. la Premiere etape, par M Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Academie francaise.
II —Le Meilleur amour, derniere partie, par M Louis Delzea.
III —Une Confederation Balkanique easteille possible? par M. Rene Pioun.
IV —Les Comedians et la societe polie, par M. Victor du Bled.
V —Le Nepal, par Mme Isabelle Massion
IV —LesDroits de succession en Francoet A l'stranger, par M Raphael-Georges Levy.
VII —Pessies, par Marie Noel.
VIII —Revues etrangers.—les premiers "Bas Bleus," par M T de Wyzewa.
IX —Chronique de la Quinzaine.-histoire politique par M Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X —Bulletin Bibliographique.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6).

Scarcely less forcible was Sir George Watt, who threw more cold water on the fanciful plan by pointing out that the proposed building would only be one-third of the size needed if the collection was to be completely represented, and he like Sir George Birdwood has the requisite expert knowledge on the question. The Chairman (Lord Lamington) seemed to agree with Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree's suggestion that if the contents of the present India Museum are, as it would appear, to be kept intact they ought to be housed in the Imperial Institute towards the erection of which such large sums were collected from the princes and others in India. Should this solution be adopted, it follows, I suppose, that the London University would be turned out; and quite right too. They ought never to have been allowed to go there and I cannot understand why the Government of India who are *quasi* trustees of the large funds alluded to, ever gave their consent—if they did give their consent—to such an utterly indefensible arrangement.

THE INDIA OFFICE HOUSING SCHEME.

All is not well even now with the praiseworthy scheme of the Secretary of State for India to provide the two societies chiefly interested in the welfare of Indian students with housing accommodation. After failing to obtain suitable premises in a more central spot—and no trouble was spared in the matter—it was, as your readers are aware, recently announced that the India Office had secured a house on one of the best parts of South Kensington, and we all hoped that before many more months had passed the long delayed scheme would be in working order. But I now learn that there is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the young men at the situation chosen, a dissatisfaction which may possibly wreck the project, though I sincerely trust it will not be. They want some neighbourhood less distant from the Inns of Court. When the Northbrook Society moved from Whitehall Gardens to the Imperial Institute it made a great mistake which was corrected when the present most conveniently situated rooms were rented. There can, I suppose, be little doubt that if this change had not been made the Society must have practically ceased to exist, for scarcely anybody ever used the rooms at the Imperial Institute. But I do not think that the members stayed away merely on account of the situation of the Imperial Institute. The gloomy surroundings of the Society's quarters had, I believe, something to do with it; and I presume that those responsible for selecting the house in Cromwell Road were not unaware of the reasons why the Northbrook Society decided to remove from the Imperial Institute to Piccadilly.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It will, perhaps, cause some surprise to the public out of Ireland to learn that at the beginning of the present month no fewer than 340 persons were receiving special police protection in the sister isle, while 612 were being boycotted, of these 91 were being "wholly boycotted" and 52 "partially boycotted." The remainder—469—come under the heading "minor boycotting." These decidedly unpleasant facts were brought not by questions put to Mr. Birrell by Mr. Lonsdale, one of the Ulster members. Mr. Lonsdale asked whether "minor boycotted" had been defined as "attempts to boycot where the effects are unappreciable." Mr. Birrell admitted that this is so and that the definition is approximately correct. Professor Lees Smith who so far has not hitherto paid much attention to Indian questions since he assumed the mantle or at any rate was elected to the old seat of Charles Bradlaugh asked a question the other day with reference to a time-honoured Radical grievance. The Professor desired the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state the names of the present recipients of perpetual pensions together with the amount in each case. The particulars are as follows:—Earl Nelson £5,000 (grantee the great sailor); Lord and Lady Rodney each £1,000 (grantee the celebrated naval commander of that name); the two trustees of the will of the late Henry P. Powys and Robert Gosling each £360 (grantees heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, William III's friend) and Governor and Company of the Bank of England £375-16-0 (grantee Seignor D' Auverquerque). Of course the granting of perpetual pensions is opposed to the spirit of the times in which we live, but surely it is not necessary to point the finger of scorn at the descendants of men like Nelson and Rodney.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

In connection with the proposed changes in the Northbrook Society the following correspondence will be read with interest:—

GRAY'S INN, 29th September.

Dear Dr. Kapadia,—With extreme regret we learn that you are thinking of severing your connection with the Northbrook Society especially as the critical moment when the newly suggested official scheme is about to be put to a practical test as your experience and suggestions would be of great value. This has come as a surprise to your numerous friends who are fully aware of your good work on behalf of the Indians. Those who have known you in this Country from your student days till now and watched your long career of general activity and usefulness can well testify as to your Medical and Legal qualifications and your attainments in these two important professions and it is a matter of pride to the Indians that one of their countrymen should hold so honurable and important a position. Your connection with the Zenana Medical College as Hon. Lecturer in "Materia Medica" and "Pharmacology," with the University College as Lecturer in one of the Eastern Languages and as a Member of the Faculty of Arts there; with that excellent Institution already referred to, founded by the late Earl of Northbrook and your close association with him in its management from its very infancy when your valuable services as Hon. Secretary for many years were thankfully recognised over and over again by the noble President himself and the whole Board of Management, also your connection as joint founder and Oriental Editor with that deservedly popular and interesting publication known as the "Wisdom of the East" series, and your masterly contribution to the same under the title of "The Teachings of Zoroaster," and your keen interest in the important question of the system of Oriental education have proved to us that your able services in the cause of India and particularly to those students who have the misfortune to be left in this vast Metropolis unguided and helpless can hardly be dispensed with.

During the whole period of your residence in this country you have always striven for the well-being and welfare of the Indians with the sole object of bringing the East and West together in social intercourse and fostering good feeling of harmony and concord in that way without in the least showing any political bias. The good healthy influence you exercise over your countrymen is sufficiently shewn by the large circle of friends you have in this country as well as those who have left for the Indian Peninsula. You have helped them in their various studies and professions and you have found them a way out of their difficulties.

Appreciating your numerous acts of kindness we fear that we shall be deprived of the support and assistance of one on whom hitherto we have been in the habit of relying, confidently expecting from him much needed help and guidance in this country as from a trusted friend and adviser.

In these circumstances we sincerely hope and trust you will reconsider your decision. We beg, &c.

Syed Abdul Majid, B.A., LL.D.
H. Kirpalain, M.A.
A. H. Wadia, M.A.
N. K. Mirza.
Roop Narayen.
M. J. Anita, M.A.
H. Khudadad Khan.
B. L. Kundesani.
K. J. Rustomji.
P. S. Shahani.
M. P. Bhargava.
S. R. Davar.

and sixty-five more signatures.

N. B.—The above total of seventy-seven names of Indian gentlemen include thirty-one of the members of the Northbrook Society.

185, Piccadilly, W., October 20th.

Dear Dr. Majid,—I can hardly tell you how touched I have been by the kind words in your self and your numerous co-signatures. I appreciation of my humble efforts to serve the Indian Community in London, and the Northbrook Society in particular.

The great value I have attached to the post of Oriental Secretary was based partly on the fact as you know it is an open secret that the creation of Oriental Secretary was specially for me in recognition of my services as Secretary of the "Northbrook Indian Club" 3, whitehall Gardens, and also as Honorary Secretary of its Library Committee at the Imperial Institute in South Kensington.

I was appointed by the late Earl of Northbrook its Founder and President—who took always a keen interest in my welfare in connection his esteemed Colleagues, Sir Owen Burne Vice-President) and Sir Arthur Wollaston man of the Committee) who were charged him with the duty of making suitable arrangements in regard to the removal of the Society South Kensington to a more central position Piccadilly, where he frequently visited, and which he heartily approved.

At the same time I must tell you that after the lamented death of His Lordship, Sir Owen Burne and Sir Arthur Wollaston as well as two other prominent and experienced members of the Committee. Mr. T. H. Thronton and Mr. Austin our Honorary Treasurer,

OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND.

Official Despatches.

War Office, June 17.

The following despatches are published in the "London Gazette" of June 17 :—

The following despatches relating to operations in Somaliland have been received by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies :— and

Despatch relating to Field Operations.

71, Eaton-terrace, London, S. W. (31 March, 1910.)

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5416 of the 3rd of March, transmitting for my consideration a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from Colonel J. E. Gough, on the subject of the operations in Somaliland.

2. I am glad to have this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the excellent work performed by the detachments of the King's African Rifles, who were employed on special service in Somaliland during the year 1909. As Colonel Gough points out, the conditions under which they were required to serve were of an exceptionally trying nature involving all the fatigues and hardships inseparable from active service without many of the stimulus and excitement afforded by actual hostilities. The cheerful, loyal, and soldierlike spirit displayed by all ranks throughout reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and I thoroughly endorse the recommendations made by the late Inspector General with regard to the undermentioned officers:—

Captain the Honourable H. Dawnay, D. S. O., Rifle Brigade.

Brevet Major H. Pope-Hennessy, D. S. O., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Captain C. E. Dansey, Reserve of Officers.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. Hannyngton, Indian Army.

Major G. E. Pigott, D.S.O., Army Service Corps.

Captain N. G. Anderson, D.S.O., Army Service Corps.

Major F. Woodall, Army Pay Department.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel (B. R. Graham, Indian Army.)

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. E. Mackay, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieutenant R. A. Boger, Royal Engineers.

Captain M. J. Quirke, Indian Medical Service.

Conductor A. Donnelly Army Ordnance Corps.

3. I desire particularly to bring to notice the services of Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C., A.D.C. I am much indebted to him both for his sound judgment and advice in dealing with the military situation, and also for the loyal assistance and support which he consistently gave me in carrying out a difficult and unattractive policy. The excellent behaviour of the troops under his command is largely to be attributed to the example of patience and cheerfulness displayed by him under all conditions and in spite of constant ill-health which eventually necessitated his being invalided home.

4. I have already had the honour of drawing attention, in a separate despatch, to the valuable services rendered by Captain C. E. Dansey and the whole of the political establishment.

5. In conclusion I trust that the services of the officers mentioned in this and other despatches referred to will receive suitable recognition, and that in view of the arduous nature of the operation, which His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has already ruled should be considered as active service, the Army Council will favourably consider the grant of the African General Service Medal or clasp.—I have, &c.,

H. E. S. CORDEAUX.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Staff College, Camberley, February 9.

Sir,—As the 1st, 3rd and 4th battalions—The King's African Rifles, have now left Somaliland, I think it is a suitable moment to forward a despatch from myself and Lieutenant-Colonel Hannyngton, giving a short resume of the work in Somaliland from December, 1908, to December, 1909.

Since August, 1908, the situation in Somaliland has been unsettled, the troops in the Protectorate being practically under active service conditions the whole time. In September, 1908, Lieutenant Rose, of the 6th Battalion, was wounded in an affair with a raiding party in the Ain Valley.

In December, 1908, the Mullah took up such a threatening attitude and there was so much uneasiness amongst our friendly tribes, that reinforcements of King's African Rifles from East Africa, Uganda, and Nyasaland were ordered to the Protectorate.

I took over command of the troops in Somaliland on 20th January, 1909.

On the 22nd January a column consisting of the 1st Battalion (300 strong) and the 6th Battalion (400 strong) left Burao and occupied the Ain Valley, which was at that time threatened with a raid on a large scale.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions, King's African Rifles, did not arrive in the country till about the middle of February. The 3rd Battalion (450 strong) was sent up at once to the Ain column, and the 4th Battalion (450 strong) was kept in reserve at Burao.

Like all operations in Somaliland, the great difficulty to be met was in arranging for supply and transport for the troops.

The local purchase of camels proceeded slowly, but by degrees sufficient camels were purchased to allow of seven days' forage and rations and two days' water being carried in the field on Government transport.

The pushing up of supplies to form a four and a half months' reserve at Burao was arranged for by the Director of Supply and Transport.

With the active assistance of the civil officials of the Protectorate this big reserve was transported up from Berbera to Burao (a distance of 90 miles) by the use of locally hired transport.

In addition to arranging for the supply and transport, an Ordnance depot was established at Burao.

When it is remembered that practically nothing can be obtained locally in the Protectorate, except fresh meat and burden camels, it will be realised that the organization of these departments entailed a considerable amount of care and hard work upon the officers of the departments concerned.

Up to the beginning of June, when I was invalided out of the country, we never had to go short of either rations or forage.

On March 22nd, 1909, two companies of the 113th Infantry, under Major Lloyd Jones, occupied Laskhorai. It was found necessary to occupy this place as the Wasangli Somalis were much opposed to the Government, and it was thought that the occupation would bring pressure to bear upon them, and also that it would prevent the Mullah moving up into that neighbourhood. This detachment remained in occupation of Laskhorai until 6th of May, 1909, when it was withdrawn owing to the monsoon breaking and preventing any landing on that coast taking place. From January, 1909, till June, 1909, the troops were employed on reconnaissances, and were moved about to localities threatened with raids by the dervishes. The regular troops never actually came in contact with the dervishes, but there were constant small affairs between our native scouts and parties of dervishes. In these small encounters we lost about thirty killed and wounded, and the dervishes probably a few more.

Although the troops had not any of the excitement of active hostilities, they underwent all the fatigues and discomforts incidental to such service. There was not a tent in the force, except four or five for the use of the hospital. The allowance of baggage was limited to the amount that could be carried on the march. The fatigues entailed by the necessity for storing water were heavy and continuous. In April and May the heat was excessive and shade—a luxury difficult to obtain. The troops were, except during the rains on a short allowance of water, the water itself being extraordinarily repulsive. I would particularly draw attention to the fact that, under these somewhat trying conditions, the discipline and spirit of the troops were beyond praise.

The following Officers and non-commissioned Officers did exceptionally good work, and I would wish to draw attention to their services.

Captain the Honourable H. Dawnay, D. S. O., Rifle Brigade, was my Chief Staff Officer. It was mainly owing to his ability and keenness that all the arrangements for organising and maintaining the Force worked so smoothly.

Brevet Major H. Pope-Hennessy, D. S. O., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, was D. A. A. and Q. M. G. Although he is senior in Army rank to Captain Dawnay, he worked most loyalty under that officer. He is a hard-working, capable officer.

Captain Dawney (Reserve of Officers), Political Officer, Somaliland Protectorate, who acted as Intelligence Officer. Captain Dansey had a difficult task in dealing with our so-called friendlies and in arranging for the organisation of the native scouts. He was of the greatest assistance to me.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J A Hannyngton, Indian Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Hannyngton was commanding the 6th Battalion K A R, and I handed over command of the troops to him when I was invalided. He always gave the most loyal support. A good hardworking officer.

Major G E Pigott, D S O, Army Service Corps, was Director of Supply and Transport, and he was also responsible for the Ordnance Department. Major Pigott had an exceptionally difficult task; his arrangements were excellent.

Captain N. G. Anderson, Army Service Corps, was Assistant Director of Supply and Transport after the arrival of Major Pigott; previous to the arrival of the latter officer Captain Anderson was in charge of the department, and was of the greatest assistance to me.

I should also like to call attention to the good services of the following Officers and Warrant Officer:—

Major Woodall, Army Pay Department.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. R. Graham, Indian Army, commanding the 4th Battalion, The K. A. R.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. D. MacKay, Seaforth Highlanders, commanding the 3rd Battalion, The K.A.R.

Lieutenant R. A. Boger, Royal Engineers, in charge of the water arrangements.

Captain M. J. Quirke, Indian Medical Service, the Senior Medical Officer with the Force.

Conductor A. Donnelly, Army Ordnance Department, in charge of the Ordnance Department.—I have, &c.,

J. E. GOUGH, Colonel.

late Inspector-General, The King's African Rifles.

EXTRACT.

Confidential.

BURAO, December 7th, 1909.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hannyngton, Commanding Troops, Somaliland, to His Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland Protectorate.

On June 3rd I took over command from Colonel Gough, who had gone sick. From that date to September 10th no movements of troops were undertaken, owing to attempts being made to arrive at an agreement with the Mullah.

September 10th.—The 6th Battalion moved out to Badwein on account of threatened hostilities from the Warrangli country. From this date a system of continuous patrolling was carried out to Adad.

October 1st.—One company, 6th Battalion, moved to Yaguri on account of attack on Illaloe post there.

October 11th.—Camel Company (Indian) of 6th Battalion, moving on patrol to Adad, was attacked by dervishes, losing five rank and five killed and one transport follower. The Company put the dervishes to flight, pursuing them for miles, and being joined in the pursuit by C Company, 6th Battalion. The remainder of the 6th Battalion moved out in support.

October 26th.—The 1st and 3rd Battalions moved out from Wadamago to Badwein. The 4th Battalion moving up from Burao to Bildab. The concentration was carried out as if a forward move was to be made. The object was the support of the tribes whom the Political Officers were organising for a raid on a large scale with the idea of giving them confidence to look after and defend themselves.

October 27th.—The tribal force refused to go forward without actual attendance of troops Some 200 riflemen mutinied, firing over the Government camps, and the whole scheme fell through. All troops except the 6th Battalion were moved back to Eildeb and Wadamago.

November 1st—10th.—The 6th Battalion carried out a system of patrols in support of an Illaloe raiding party despatched by the Political Officer.

November 13th.—Two companies 6th Battalion moved out in pursuit of raiders who had raided Wasidad. From this date, owing to instruction from England, no offensive movements have been undertaken.

December 10th-20th.—The Ain column returned to Burao. The foregoing record of work carried out by the troops differs but little from active service and the work which would have been carried out on an expedition, especially in the case of the 6th Battalion. The conditions and precautions have been similar to active service, and, in his telegram of November 1st His Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to direct that it shall be deemed to be active service.

In connection with the above work I have the honour to bring to your notice for favourable consideration the services of the following for good work during the past year.

STAFF.

Captain the Honourable H. Dawnay, D.S.O, Rifle Brigade, Chief Staff Officer. A most capable officer whose services have been invaluable.

Brevet Major L. H. Pepe-Hennessy, D.S.O., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Staff Officer. A good hard-working, loyal Staff Officer, who has done good work.

1ST BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Brevet Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Walker, Royal Fusiliers, commanding 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.

3RD BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. D. Mackay, Seaforth Highlanders, Commanding 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

Captain R. Dick, Royal Sussex Regiment. For good work as Signalling Officer.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) E. C. Gepp, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

4TH BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. R. Graham, The Guides (Indian Army), commanding 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) J. K. Clothier, West Yorkshire Regiment, Adjutant, 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

6TH BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Captain (temporary Major) L. E. S. Ward, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who has commanded the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, for nine months of the year.

Captain A. S. Lawrance, 1st County of London Yeomanry, Company Commander, 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles. For conspicuously good work.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. E. Newland, Royal Artillery, Adjutant, 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

DEPARTMENTS.

Major G. E. Pigott, D.S.O., Army Service Corps, Director of Supply and Transport. Captain N. G. Anderson, D.S.O., Army Service Corps, Assistant-Director of Supply and Transport.

Captain J. L. Jesse, Army Service Corps, Base Commandant.

The above three officers for the able and efficient manner in which all Army Service Corps duties have been carried out.

Captain M. J. Quirke, Indian Medical Service, P.M.O. For general good work.

Lieutenant R. A. Boger, Royal Engineers. A most energetic capable officer who has done very good work.

Conductor A Donnel, Army Ordnance Department who has carried out all ordnance work in a particularly efficient manner.

Staff Sergeant J S Hyland, Army Service Corps.

Staff Q-M-Sergeant L Hancok, Army Service Corps.

I beg to bring to notice the splendid behaviour of the rank and file of the King's African Rifles Battalions. In spite of the disappointment at seeing no fighting, and with none of the excitment, but all the hard work of active, service, their bearing and behaviour has been excellent. There has been a complete absence of serious crime and all work has been continuously well performed.

In view of the conditions under which officers have lived for the past year I would request for your favourable recommendsation the privilege of two months extra Somaliland leave being granted to officers. This was done at the end of the previous operations in this country.—I have, &c.,

J. A. HANNYNGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Ain Column.

A QUIET wedding took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, S. W., on Friday, June 10, the ceremony being performed by the vicar the Rev. H. R. Gamble, M.A., of Lilian Edith the only child of the late W.J.Baird. M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets R. N., and of Mrs. Baird, of College Terrace, Brighton, only grandchild of the late T. Winter-Wood, formerly of Hareston Manor, Brixton, South Devon, and subsequently of Chelmarch Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and of Mrs. Winter-Wood, of Hareston, Paignton, to Capt. H. P. Strong, 108th Infantry, S.S.O., Mhow, Central India, younger son of the late Major J. W. Strong, Indian Medical Service, and of Mrs. Strong. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Party Conference.

In the House of Commons on June 13, Sir H Dalziel asked whether the Prime Minister contemplated making any statement in the House in regard to certain reports of negotiations going on between the front benches.

Mr. Asquith : My hon. friend must be well aware that in matters of this kind the newspapers know so much better than we do ourselves all that we are doing, saying, writing, thinking, and feeling that it is very difficult to keep pace day by day with their illuminating revelations. (Laughter.) All I am in a position to say to the House at this moment is that during last week certain communications have passed between myself and the right hon. gentleman, the leader of the Opposition, which I hope may lead at an early date to a meeting between us. (Cheers and laughter.)

The general feeling at present among the rank and file on both sides and in both Houses, says the "Times," is one of scepticism as to the possibility of any favourable issue to a Conference. There is much talk on both sides of fundamental principles, and the idea of a Conference is discussed by the ordinary run of politician not on its merits, but from the point of view of tactics.

It is useless to disguise the fact, says the "Morning Post," that Unionists are approaching the idea of the suggested Conference with a good deal of misgiving. The very acceptance of the Liberal proposals implies a readiness to consider substantial alterations in the composition of the Upper Chamber, and nothing can be said with advantage on the part of Unionists which will lead to the idea that the Conference will be successful. Still, the meeting of the leaders will doubtless take place, and it only remains to see that adequate precautions are taken against some kind of surprise being sprung on the Opposition by their adroit antagonists. In the old days when hostile generals went out to meet each other between the two opposing armies they used to take with them a bodyguard to ensure themselves against treacherous murder. Caesar owed his life on one such occasion to these prudent precautions against the Germans. The Unionist leaders will do well to lay this lesson to heart and to protect themselves against a possible use of the armistice to snatch a Liberal advantage.

A meeting of the advanced Radicals was held on June 15, at which the negotiations for a Conference on the constitutional question were discussed. No resolution was moved, but the inclination of those present was to view the possibility of a Conference with great misgivings. Mr. Wedgwood, in order to express Radical thought, has given notice of the following motion :—

Relations between the two Houses of Parliament, —To move the following resolutions :—(1) That, in the event of the proposed Conference with regard to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament being held no agreement will be satisfactory which does not secure for this House (a) the absolute control of finance ; and (b) such supremacy with respect to other legislation as will enable any Bill which has passed this House in three consecutive Sessions to become law, notwithstanding any dissent on the part of the Lords ; (2) That, in the event of the proposed Conference not being held, or if held, not speedily resulting in a satisfactory agreement, Ministers should forthwith advise the Crown to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the passing of the Parliament Bill into law in the course of the present Session ; (3) That it is unnecessary and undesirable that there should be any dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, or any resignation of Ministers, until either a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at or, failing such agreement the Parliament Bill has become law; (4) That any refusal on the part of the Crown to act upon the advies of Ministers in connection with the steps required to be taken in order to secure the passing of the Parliament Bill into law would be inconsistent with the constitutional doctrine of Ministerial responsibility and would involve the Crown in political controversies in a manner inconsistent with the true interests of the Crown.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The attitude of the Labour Party may be judged from speeches of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., and Mr. Snowden, M. P., at Loughborough.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, said : I am sorry that there is going to be any Conference. I am sorry that there is going to be any attempt made even by the two Front Benches to meet and discuss and bargain and try to find common standing ground. A bargain is impossible if the Liberals mean to do what they say they mean to do; no compromise, no bargain, no accommodation can be accepted by any body of men determined to make the Constitution workable. I regret there is going to be a Conference at all, but if there is going to be one, I as a member of the Labour Party deny the right of the two Front Benches to settle it.

Mr. Snowden said he believed that if the Government receded one single inch from the conditions embodied in the resolutions in the House of Commons, if there were an agreement between the representatives of the Liberal Party and the Unionist Party for what they called a settlement of the constitutional question which allowed the House of Lords to retain the shadow of Veto power over financial measures, or a permanent Veto upon general legislation, then the Liberal Party was dead, without the hope of resurrection. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH PARTY.

The official Nationalists are watching the development of the political situation with sullen anxiety. They distrust and dislike the proposal for a Conference in which they will have no direct part. But they appear to realise that they are for the moment powerless.

The "Freeman's Journal," in discussing the proposed Conference, says that there will be nothing to restrain the Nationalist Party and the Labour Party from a detached consideration of any arrangement made by Mr. Asquith with the Opposition leader. Whoever may regard the decisions of the Conference as binding, the Irish Party and Labour Party will not ; they will take them solely on their merits as bearing on the solution of the Veto question. The Liberal leaders know this, and in their knowledge lies the best hope for the safety of the democratic cause which is also the cause of Home Rule, amid the pitfalls of Conference and compromise.

In an address to the Executive of the United Irish League at Longford, Mr. John Phillips, M.P., said that there had been a change in the political situation. Many promises had been made, and it was said that the Nationalist Party had Home Rule in the hollow of their hands. Well, it was not in the hollow of their hands. He was a faithful follower of Mr. Redmond, and as a member of the Nationalist Party he must say that he had been disappointed; but the party would do its duty, and would not stop even at firing out the Liberal Government if that step should become necessary.

Speaking in Dublin, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., referring to the political situation, said the crisis was not over. He added :—On the contrary, we are in the thick of it. All I will say here to-night is that the Irish Party stands as free as ever it did under the Parnell leadership, untrammelled by any pledge or undertaking, direct or indirect, free to take such action from day to day and from week to week as may seem best in their judgment for the cause of Ireland, and acting under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, who has been tested and has not proved wanting during the last six months.

THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons on June 15, Sir F. Banbury asked the Prime Minister : "Whether it is intended to introduce a Budget this year or whether he has abandoned that useful and ancient custom?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith: So far as my information goes I have no reason to think that the custom either has been or will be abandoned. (Laughter.)

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieut.-Colonel Edmund William Cradock, D.L., J. P., of The Lawn, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Knighton Hall, Leicestershire, and Julia Luey, second daughter of the late General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., G. C. B., K. C. S. I., and Lady Browne of The Wood Ryde, Isle of Wight.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The rich beef goodness of LEMCO in Milk is wonderfully strengthening; the weakest digest it easily, when unable to take milk alone. Use ½ to ½ teaspoonful of LEMCO to half a pint of hot milk.

LEMCO—the original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

No preservatives, no flavouring in LEMCO, only pure beef concentrated to its utmost limit. No other beef extract goes so far—no other has so much beef goodness per oz.

A user says :—"I have derived great benefit from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from anaemia, and am now getting well, thanks to Lemco."—Mauritius.

The absolute purity of each ounce is guaranteed.

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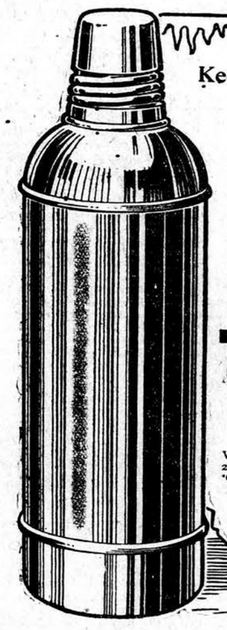

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 30.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent, ... 62 3-8—1-4.
Exchange on London at Paris For— 25·20 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent, ... 98 1-4+1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·44 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 11-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 5-9 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Rupee Paper 2 1/2 per cent, ... 63 1/2 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Calcutta Rs. 80,000 at 1s 4d
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1-2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 6 months' sight... 2 1-16unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 2 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 5-8—1-2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 + 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ...
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 1-4—1-4
Do. of day market loans ... 3 3-8—3-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£42,400,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£24,700,000	Dec. £ 3,200,000
Other Deposits	...£50,500,000	Inc. £1,07,80,000
Government Securities	£18,006,000	Inc. £ unchgd
Other Securities	...£13,500,000	Inc. £ 8,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£32,100,000	Dec. £ 1,800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, June 30.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 2,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 150 "
Do. day's Imports ... ... 21,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Quiet but Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Dull.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Dull.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·85+9
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 11 7-8 unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery	7·40	7·15	6·76
	+1	+5	unchgd
Mid Uplands	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J
	6·59	6·49	6·47
G. O. C.	+1	unchgd	unchgd
	J.-F.	F.-M.	
Liverpool	6·45	6·45	
	unchgd	unchgd	

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-4
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 0

LIVERPOOL.

Market steady, advanced owing unfavourable weather reports from Texas.
Missgibs estimate the crop ... 80·60

NEW YORK, June 29.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	4,000
Do Last year	...	3,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	9,000

Futures at New York ..... } Advanced on bullish
July 15·34+ 22 } private crop report
Do at New York ..... } and on limited offering.
Oct. 12·54+7 }

Spot Cotton at New York...	15·35+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	8 3-5+1-16
Demand Bills	4 86 1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 7-8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 7-8+1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...July 14·99+9
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 12·45+9

LONDON, June 28.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	... 5 12-32
F. G. Bengal	... 5 16-32
Fine Bengal	... 6 20-32
Good Oomra	... 6 4-32
F G Oomra	... 6 8-32
Fine Oomra	... 6 12-32
Good M G Oomra	... 6 4-32
Fine M G Oomra	... 6 12-32
Good Broach	... 6 20-32
F G Broach	... 6 25-32
Fine Broach	... 6 30-32
Good Khandeish	... 5 30-32
F G Khandeish	... 6 2-32
F. G. ... Timevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ...	6 6-32.
Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.	
Months—June-July.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3-9
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 33 3-4
Month—May.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 32 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 1-3
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 37 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9 11 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 9 3-4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Breadgarth, and "Conesston Wales".

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

	16th June.	23rd June.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·85	8·06	— 21
July-Aug. ...	7·40	7·47	— 7
Dec.-Jan. ...	6·47	6·44	— 3
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·35	15·05	+ 30
July Futures ...	15·34	15·02	+ 32
Oct. Futures ...	12·54	12·45	+ 9
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 7-8	14 7-8	Same.
July Futures ...	14·99	14·72	+ 26
Oct. Futures ...	12·45	12 40	+ 6
Egyptian ...	11 7-8	12 5/8	— 3/4

YARN.

On account of decline in cotton prices dealers are not inclined to entertain any fresh business at present. Manchester prices have further declined by 1-8 to 1-4d. in some sorts over last week's quotations. Demand is very poor and local prices have declined by 2 to 6 pies in some cases.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-40 s Bleached 12d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 22d.
2-80 s Bleached 24d.

Local prices are as under :—

		per lb.
30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 9
40 s	" ...	... " 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... " 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
60 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 10 0
40 s	" ...	... " 0 12 3
2-100 s	Grey ...	... " 1 12 9
2-100 s	Bleached	... " 1 13 6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... " 1 6 0
2-80 s	Bleached...	... " 1 8 3
2-30 s	Grey ...	... " 0 11 9
2-30 s	Bleached...	... " 0 13 6
2-40 s	Grey ...	... " 0 12 6
2-40 s	Bleached...	... " 0 13 6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... " 1 1 6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... " 1 1 3

MERCERISED YARNS.

The sharp decline in Egyptian cotton has upset all calculations of the dealers and they will be losing heavily in goods bought in a higher market. At present demand is nil. Prices in Manchester have dropped by 2 to 2 1-2d. but dealers are not inclined to go in for any fresh business at present.

Home prices are as under :—

2-30 s	Grey ...	...	26d.
2-30 s	Bleached ...	...	29d.
2-34 s	Grey ...	...	29d.
2-34 s	Bleached ...	...	30d.

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-30 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-30 s	Bleached ...	"	1 10 6
2-34 s	Grey ...	"	1 11 6
2-34 s	Bleached ...	"	1 11 9
2-60 s	Grey ...	"	1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	"	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

On account of a decline in cotton, prices in grey goods have declined, and business which was quite impracticable sometime back is accepted now. Superior qualities are still in demand but prices are still not in parity with those on our side, so new business is impossible. Grey Dhooties are inquired after but without result as dealers' idea of price is far under makers' quotations. In mercerised Dhooties offers were despatched at 2-4 without any business resulting. G. P. Drill remains unchanged.

We quote:—

Ballis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 8 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)			No goods.
Do. 100,000		"	6 5 0
Do. 4035		"	5 2 6
Do. 7900		"	5 12 6
Do. Drills Majid		"	7 7 0
Do. Jacoonets No. 18		"	2 10 0
Do. do. No. 636		"	3 0 0
Do. do. No. 138		"	2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525			No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 10 0
Do. No. 1566		"	3 6 0
Forbes No. 651		"	5 6 0
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 12 0
Do. No. 1575		"	7 8 0
Do. Bhut Chap		"	6 8 0
Deuhurst s 5		"	6 15 0
Do. B B B		"	8 11 0
Do. B B		"	7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		"	5 3 0
Grahams No. 2730		"	5 8 0
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.		"	5 5 0
Flemings No. 468		"	5 3 0
Original Sindaris 3lbs		"	5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen			No goods.
Peppell Drills, American		"	10 7 0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand is practically nil and dealers are anxious to sell their goods under present prices lest a decline in Manchester may cause a decline in local prices. On account of the high prices ruling in Manchester business done for the next season is very meagre, no dealers are giving offers at reduced rates but without results as no material change is reported from Manchester. In white dhooties prices have declined a little but even at this price business can be had. Liepmanns 1,500 is reported to have been sold at 12-3.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2 7 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2 12 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	2 10 0
Do. do. ...	9969	"	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	"	1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	"	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2 3 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2 4 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2 5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2 9 6
Do. do. ...	39620	"	2 14 0
Rallis Mulls ...	55	"	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	"	2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovals).	"	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1 15 9
Greaves do ...	8000	"	3 1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	80/500900	"	2 3 6
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.		No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	"	10 2 0
Holland ...	40000	"	11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	"	10 0 0
Lyon ...	O 4000	"	13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	20 8 0

BOMBAY, June 30.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready ...	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 4d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 8 m/s " ...		1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ...		1s. 4 3/16d. Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready ...		1s. 4 9/32d
Francs 8 m/s " ...		169 1/2
Marks 8 m/s " ...		137 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...		132
" Shanghai ...		177 1-4
" Japan ...		150 3/4

BULLION.

Price of bar Silver in London both for ready and forward declined and New York was unchanged.

The rate of silver opened at 72-8 for next month Private wires advised market dull. There was no material change in prices throughout the day Business of about 50 slabs is reported.

The gold market was quiet. Local as well as upcountry demand being limited price declined by 3 pies.

We quote :—

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett ...	...	23	7	0
97 Chintu ...	...	23	7	0
National Bank ...	...	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	24	0	6
Chartered Bank ...	...	24	0	6
Do. Dragon ...	...	15	4	0
Australian ...	...	15	0	0
Anglian Gold ...	...	24	0	6
Native Bullion ...	...	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	24	0	3

SILVER.

		Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny ...	...	72	5	0
117 Penny ...	...	72	4	0
Local per tola ...	...	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement ...	...	72	8	0
Second do ...	...	72	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. London prices remained unchanged. Locally very little business is passing and prices are well maintained.

Rapeseed :—Dull. London Price was 3d up, but locally sellers being more for ready and forward prices declined by two annas.

Wheat :—Dull. London Prices were 7-8 down. Locally there being more sellers prices remained easier by an anna.

Poppyseed and Mowrasseed :—Quiet but steady. Moderate business is passing and prices remained unchanged.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed, Castorseed and Cottonseed :—Steady. Demand moderate. Stocks being poor, sellers remained firm.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 11
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 8
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... " 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 14
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 12
Castorseed ...	... " 37 8 to 38 8
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 12
Maize	... " 18 to 26
Groundnuts ...	... " 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... " 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 48 to 50
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} " 45 to 49
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	

Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	}	" 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...	}	" 42 to 43
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...	}	" 43 to 44
Do. Meggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	}	" 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad		
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni	}	" 41 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...		

WHEAT—

Pissi	...	...	" 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	...	...	" 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	...	...	" 23 to 24

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th June :—

Wheat ...	...	...	3,133 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	3,249 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,581 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	260 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	2,311 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	281 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,265 "
Rice ...	...	...	45,336 "
Myrabollams.	...	...	141 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	4,827 "
Mowraseed...	...	...	1,199 "
Gram ...	...	...	2,273 "
Joowar ...	...	...	1,936 "
Maize ...	...	...	..... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 30th June 1910.	Since 1st Jan 1910	Since 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	36675	1869687	3046857
Linseed	30208	2040736	1377782
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds...	13383	1533987	1097705
Gingellyseed	1195	1849745	712629
Poppyseed	11226	409557	543528
Groundnuts	1822	601105	219071
Castorseed	15394	825555	853118
Rice	51798	3732169	4447588
Myrabollams	18975	1043041	649646
Cottonseed	33758	5676676	2128872
Mowrased	12438	67040	102906
Gram	32000	497506	500910
Joowar	2089	259003	302489
Maize	228	75519	2460

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 9 points up and New York declined by 10.

Our market at Colaba was strong with a good demand both from the Mills and exporters and prices for ready advanced by Rs. to to Rs. 2.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 less and unchanged. Market for futures remained firm and there being more demand for forwards, prices were put up by Rs. 2 to 3. Good Broach opened at Rs. 279 but demand being free it advanced to Rs. 281 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.

200	Tata & Co	...Broach	... 290
100	do	...Ellichpur	... 275
400	R D Master & Co...	Broach	... 288
100	Hope Mills	...Parbhani	... 275
300	Currimbhai Mills...	Nagar	... 265
200	Ralli Bros	...Bengal	... 250-252
300	Jajan T Co	...Sawgin	... 292 293
150	Madhowji Mills	...Sanawad	... 227 1-2
100	W Wolf and Sons	...Western	... 282
200	M Goculdas	...Khangaon	... 286
100	A Moritz Co	...Bengal	... 280
500	Bussan & Co	...Akola	...258-259

	Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	255
" F Good ...	243
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	271
" F Good ...	259
Sind Punjab Fine ...	271
" F Good ...	259
Khandesh Fine ...	269
" F Good ...	259
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine ...	281
" F Good ...	271
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	279
" F Good ...	269
Amraoti Fine ...	279
" F Good ...	269
Yeotmal Fine ...	267
" F Good ...	277
Naggpore Fine ...	289
" F Good ...	279
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	294
" F Good ...	284
Methia Fine ...	289
" F Good ...	279
Broach Gin Fine ...	303
" F Good ...	293
Sawginned Good ...	304
Coompta Ginned ...	302
Westerns	287
De H G ...	283
FUTURES.	
Broach Good ...	281 1-2
Bengal F G ...	216

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th June :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	..... Bales.
Central India...	...	...	5 "
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	210 "
Berar ...	...	...	103 "
Central Provinces	...	...	..... "
Oomras...	...	...	318 "
Dholera	...	...	858 "
Broach...	...	...	5 "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	2494 "
Westerns	...	...	53 "
Bengals (N' W. P.)...	...	...	169 "
Rajputana	...	...	46 "
Sind ...	...	...	..... "
Persian	...	...	..... "
Other Sorts ...	...	...	..... "
Total ...			3943 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 30th Jun. 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	54	421,898	304,331
Central India... ...	876	218,176	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	915	[267,684	125,035
Berar	316	535,576	340,246
Central Provinces ...	145	293,712	158,192
Total Oomras ...	2,206	1,727,046	1031372
Dhollaras	3,862	244,294	200,658
Broach	356	304,673	189,928
Compta and Dharwar.	6,7 9	304,195	181,189
Westerns	1,207	88,411	41,056
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	519	407,802	274,598
Bengals (Rajputans)...	526	116,051	63,637
Sind	3	41,531	28,210
Persian	7	3,737	3,793
Americans	...	853	10,760
Egyptian	...	397	4,528
Other sorts	...	245	977
Total ...	15,485	30,84,284	20,28,561

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	...Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	3,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	.....

Future Delivery Prices :—

July—Aug. ...	...	...	...	7·42 + 2
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	...	7·17 + 2
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	...	...	6·79 + 3
Oct.—Nov... ...	...	...	...	6·61 + 2
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	...	6·52 + 3
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	...	6·49 + 2
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	...	6·48 Same.
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	...	6·47 + 2
Mar.—Apl. ...	...	...	...	6·46 N F

Liverpool cotton markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 1st July :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	15,435	13,565	+ 1,870
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th June... ...	3,084,284	2,028,661	+ 1,055,623
Shipts for the week Europe ...	2,929	5,852	— 2,923
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	Nil	7,945	— 7,945
Total ...	2,929	13,807	— 10,878
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 30th June...			
Europe ...	994,951	549,026	+ 445,925
China ...	98,252	49,731	+ 44,521
Japan ...	787,755	572,082	+ 215,673
Coast Ports ...	21,957	18,989	+ 12,968
Total ...	1,907,915	1,188,828	+ 719,087
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	13,128	5,707	+ 7,421
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	10,751	3,160	+ 7,591

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 11th June 1910—15,591 bales

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 16th Apr. 1910—5,312 bales.

FREIGHTS.

In ready 6d. cheaper can be be done than quotation. The Hansa did a fair amount of business at 8, July and latterly at 9 for August-September ; for Antwerp about 1,200 tons were booked, July-September, at 8 after a Line had been done the day before at 8·6.

For forward, quotations are nominal, as practically no business takes place.

Market closes very quiet,

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	8 6	... 9 6
Dunkirk	9 0	... 10 0
Havre	9 6	... 10 6
Hull	8 6	... .
Liverpool	8 6	... 9 0
Marseilles	8 6	... 9 0
Genoa	9 6	... 10 6
London	10 0	... .
Hamburg	9 0	... 9 6
Trieste	18 0	... 14 0
Venice... ...	18 0	... 14 0
Open Ports	Aug.	... 9 6
	Sept.	... 10 6
	Oct.	... 12 6
	Nov.	... 13 0
	Dec.	... 14 0

SUGAR.

Market—Quiet Owing to very small demand from up-country Home market was quiet; so our ready prices gone down 4/6 annas.

Ready Price—

B R B similar...	Rs 12-12 (nom.)
White Java ...	Rs 12-6 "
Brown Java ...	Rs 11-6
Mauritius ...	Rs 11-6 to Rs. 11-12.
China 1st quality ...	Rs 12-12 to Rs. 12-14
Do 2nd do ...	Rs 12-8 to Rs 12-10

Forward Price—White Java, Aug-Dec. shipments, at 14 and for July-Aug at 14-1, B R B similar for Oct-Dec 14-1.

Stocks :—

Java	...	4,000 bags,
Mauritius	...	1,60,000 "

OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,300
China market as under :—

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	... 1,900
Exchange for Hongkong ...	... 132 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai ...	... 177 1-2
Calcutta 2 m/s	... 99 15-16
Calcutta Demand... ...	... 99 15-16

RICE.

RANGOON HALWA.

READY.

Small Mill New ... Rs. 7 1-2 to 7 5-8
Pig Mill New ... Rs. 7 to 7 1-8

FUTURES.

1st Settlement ... Rs. 7 1-16
2nd Settlement ... Rs. 7 3-16
Forward ... Rs. 7 3-8 to 7 1-2

AT RANGOON.

July 378
August 387
Aug-Sept-Oct 397
Calcutta Ready Small ... Rs. 3-8-0

METALS.

Prices in copper have considerably declined. London quotations for September shipment are £66-10, but business sometime back has been done over at £68-15. There are no chances of any rise at present. Local prices have declined in sympathy with the fall in prices in London and dealers are losing heavily in goods bought from £ 71 to £ 68 which are now arriving. January is quoted at £68.

In Yellow metal, the market remains unchanged, but no fresh business is reported.

We quote :—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...	...	21	} Rs. 53 4
			28	
			35	
			42	
			56	
			63	
			70	} " 53 0
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	...	21	
			28	
			35	} " 44 0
			42	
			49	
			56	
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	" 46 8
Spelter	S M	...	...	} " 18 0
	M M	...	...	
	J	...	...	
	G	...	...	
Georgahutte		...	...	" 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	" 48 0
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16		
		10, 12		" 46 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, June 30.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	76,800	...	...
1 Bcx ...	38,400	...	...
4 Boxes ...	3,07,200	...	...
2 Boxes ...	...	1,50,000	...
1 Box ...	...	51,750	...
1 do ...	...	15,000	...
1 do ...	38,400	...	...
1 do ...	38,400	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India ...	Arabia	London
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
Chartered Bank... ...	do	do
Do	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 29th June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	11	13,236
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	21	25,056

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

We are informed by the Bombay Agent that a telegram from the Head Office states that the nett profit for the year ended 30th ultimo (including balance brought forward) amounts to Rs. 4,10,380. The Directors propose to pay the usual dividend ; to place Rs. 50,000 to Reserve, (bringing that Fund up to Rs. 2,00,000), and to carry forward the balance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The Alliance Bank of Simla had a record year and a dividend of 14 per cent. was declared to-day ; half a lakh was transferred to Reserve Fund and Rs. 50,000 carried forward.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1910, and in the corresponding month of 1908 and 1909. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896) :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

		Month of April.		
		1908	1909	1910
British India				
Bombay —	(lbs.	37914114	42126633	36867746
Madras —	(lbs.	3131870	3485750	2978757
Bengal	(lbs.	3894776	3963307	3782949
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	(lbs.	3147883	3388986	3104470
Punjab	(lbs.	1481731	1157285	1515138
Central Provinces and Berar...	(lbs.	2385933	2634142	2299693
Total ...	(lbs.	50665497	56686415	48149648
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandoor, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior, Kishengarh Ujjain and Pendicherry...(b)	(lbs.	2197598	3016108	2459286
Grand Total ...	(lbs.	52863095	59681745	50611356

a Mill closed since October 1909.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 17.

IN THE KING'S STEAD.

Sir Charles Hardinge's career is one of steady and uninterrupted progress. Since the day that Lord Dufferin took him to Constantinople as his private secretary the new Viceroy has had many opportunities of studying the habits and thoughts of the East as well as of the West. He has always taken these opportunities, not being content to fulfil his duties with the minimum of satisfaction to his superiors, but, on the contrary, displaying a diligent love of detail and a capacity for mastering it. His late Majesty held him in high esteem, and attached him to his suite when he visited the Continent in 1903. Sir Charles, in the invidious position of Ambassador at St. Petersburg during the Russo-Japanese war, had incomparable chances for wrecking his reputation, but he brought it back more valuable than ever, and our present amicable relations with Russia are the fruits of his sowing. When, on the retirement of Lord Sanderson, Sir Charles again entered the Foreign Office his experience and moderation commended him to Sir Edward Grey, and he shared the confidence of the latter and his Sovereign to a remarkable extent. Few Viceroys with so intimate a knowledge of diplomacy have ever been sent to India. His administrative capabilities are not as well known, but that is a circumstance which augurs ill for fairness have been applied to most of his predecessors. The appointment has been well received in India, though to the masses in the bazaar, as to the man in the street, his name is not very familiar.

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOPS.

Mr. Botha continually wins his way to a higher place in the respect and admiration of all Britons. Many of the Dutch in South Africa have given unmistakable proofs of their loving adhesion to the Empire. One remembers Mr. Roth, a Boer of the Boers, declaring himself at Kimberley on ardent supporter of the Imperial connection. One remembers a leading man of Bloemfontein promising that if ever a foreign foe attacked the Empire in South Africa it would be the unerring rifle of the Boer that would give Great Britain's answer. But Mr. Botha has been behind none of his countrymen in exhibiting his pride in his new and greater country. The manly words in which he ranked himself and South Africa alongside of their "fellow British subjects" on hearing of the death of the King still ring in our ears. And now more emphatic than anything that has gone before come these words from the Pretoria Opera House: "Anyone who dared to call from death's valley the skeleton of the unhappy past would be the enemy of South Africa and a greater enemy of the Empire. And he backed this up with a plea for passing the sponge over the slate, and starting afresh with a national party which should weld the different races into one great people. Fortunate, indeed, is South Africa in possessing such a statesman at this crisis in her fortunes, a statesman who can summon her from "death's valley" to the mountain tops where the sun shines.

THE NET AND THE SWORD FISH.

"Your Aliens Act and Deportation Act is a farce, I have already been deported twice," laughingly exclaimed a German who was threatened with deportation on a charge of obtaining money from London clergymen by fraud. The Act when passed by the Unionists in 1905 was not a farce, it was a net which effectually caught the insidious undesirable. With the advent to power of the Liberals pressure was put on the Home Secretary to nullify an Act which it was declared had destroyed the foreigner's sacred right of asylum in this country. Let Stepnoy groan under its ever-increasing load of foreigners; let the British working man be driven to emigrate or to seek refuge in the workhouse, what was this weighed in the balance against the glorious principle of free import of foreigners? So, as Sir W. Evans Gurdon remarked in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, as he was then, undid the effect of the Act by ordering the admission of all foreigners who pleaded that they were fleeing from religious or political presecution. The tender-hearted swordfish bored a mighty hole in the net. The natural result is what the Guildhall magistrate rightly termed the "distressing fact" that foreigners can prey upon the kindheartedness of our London clergy and then turn round and sneer at our obsolete laws.

THE SOARING MUSE.

Out of sound of the hum and out of smell of the engine, it is possible to wax poetical over airships. How many poets, waking from their graves at the moment some intrepid aviator floats by, would not exclaim, with unconscious up-to-dateness. This makes my dream come true"? Indeed, the effect of aviation on poetry has not even yet been realised. As biplanes become cheaper, sonnets will become scarcer. To take a concrete example, Shelley would certainly have been an aeronaut had he lived in the twentieth century. He would have rivalled the cloud, not written it. There will be no poets in the future—only men flying from London to Manchester. "One tiny cloud had lost its way," wrote Tennyson, but he would not have been content with that description to-day. He would not have rested till, like Mr. Owens, of New York, he had been adrift in an airship, flying helplessly before the winds. Two hundred and fifty thousand watched the unfortunate gentleman, which seems to point to the fact that flying in the air is more profitable that sighing in rhyme. What poet can claim such an audience? No, the wheel of fortune has turned definitely towards the birds. Poets have rounded the corner at last. Never again the dry crust, the chill and lonely garret; for the future, rich food and soft raiment, the garret exchanged for the garage, and poor, hard-worked Pegasus, now sleek and fat, eating his head off in his stall.

DAYLIGHT SAVERS.

It seems as if Mr. Willett's Daylight Saving scheme had been beaten in the House of Commons only to score a much more significant victory in the world outside. While our legislators profess to find insuperable difficulties in the bearing of the scheme on the lives of milkmen and the operations of the Stock Exchange and the running of the boat-trains breadwinners in a variety of occupations are making trial of the new scheme and find it answer exceedingly well. In three of the great Government offices clerks by scores, if not by hundreds are attaching themselves to Mr. Willett's banner starting and finishing their work an hour earlier in the summer months. The employees of great firms of fruit-growers and salesmen in the city are also discovering that this way lie health and happiness. The change is one of those natural ones that only elicit wonder that we never made them before. Once begun the movement is bound to grow and perhaps we shall not require an Act of Parliament after all.

COAL OR NIAGARA.

The "Times" publishes an interesting account of the significance of the decision of the Ontario Government to distribute the "electric energy generated at Niagara Falls" at Toronto in October, and at London and St. Thomas before the end of the year. Ontario is handicapped in manufacture by shortage of coal. This deficiency is about to be remedied by the employment of the immense energy that is being wasted at the Falls. The amount of power generated by steam in Great Britain has been roughly estimated at 5,000,000 h.p. The power generated by the water between Lake Erie and Ontario is 6,000,000 h.p. There will, then, be no further insufficiency in Ontario if the scheme is practicable. The hypothesis need not give rise to any alarm, since nearly twenty years ago the American side of the Falls was turned to a similar good purpose, with great advantage to the neighbouring districts. The full importances of the scheme cannot be gauged beforehand, but even a rough estimate is sufficiently imposing. It is hoped that fields may be planted, water pumped farms, in fact, worked by this electrical energy, much to the advantage of the former, if not of the farm labourer. Indeed, there is no doubt that the cost of production will be greatly lowered, whilst the productiveness of the soil will be immensely increased in Ontario, but at the same time it seems possible that considerable hardship must be expected from the displacement of labour. In a country like Canada there is plenty of room, and subsequently matters will doubtless adjust themselves, but for a little while an industrial revolution seems a possible outcome of this enterprise.

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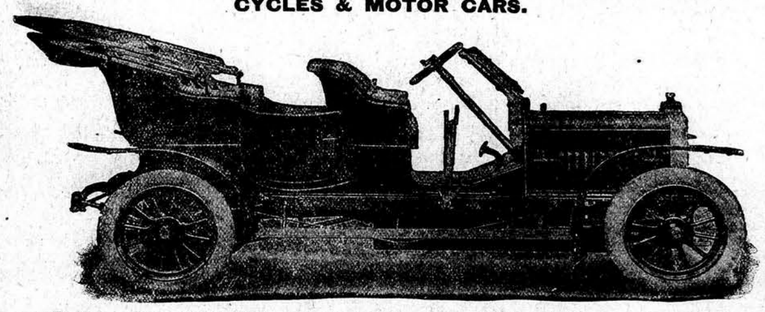

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